

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For AUGUST, 1757.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. The History of last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.</p> <p>II. Grants for 1757.</p> <p>III. A strange Creature described.</p> <p>IV. A mathematical Question.</p> <p>V. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECH of M. Pomponius Matho, in the Debate on two late Treaties.</p> <p>VI. Account of the Militia Act.</p> <p>VII. Bononian Stone described.</p> <p>VIII. Account of the Six Nations of Indians.</p> <p>IX. Marriage of the Doge of Venice with the Sea.</p> <p>X. Horrid Execution of Damiens.</p> <p>XI. Blacklock on Universal Etymology.</p> <p>XII. Carlsbad Waters, a Solvent for the Stone.</p> <p>XIII. Experiments on Human Calculi.</p> <p>XIV. Observations upon the Brimstone-Hill, in the Island of Guadelupa.</p> <p>XV. Wonderful Preservation of a Family that was buried under vast Heaps of Snow.</p> <p>XVI. Dreadful Fire in Carolina.</p> | <p>XVII. And terrible Hurricane.</p> <p>XVIII. Description of Toulon.</p> <p>XIX. Sly Underminings of the French.</p> <p>XX. Account of the Battle of Hastenbeck.</p> <p>XXI. Retreat of the King of Prussia.</p> <p>XXII. Algebraical Question.</p> <p>XXIII. Captures on both Sides.</p> <p>XXIV. POETRY. On the Death of Joseph Smith, D. D. Epitaph for Sir Peter Halkett; Anacreon, Ode I. imitated; Epitaph on an old Sexton; the Lover's Relief; Hor. Ode XXII. Book I. translated; to Miss B— W—; Acrostick; Epitaphs, by Cowley, Prior, Pope, and the Earl of Argyle, for themselves; a Scotch Epitaph, Epigrams; a new Song, set to Musick, a Country Dance, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XXV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Engagements at Sea; Fires; Phænomena; Assizes; Damage by Lightning; Greenland Fishery, &c. &c.</p> <p>XXVI. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXVII. Course of Exchange.</p> <p>XXVIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXIX. Catalogue of Books.</p> <p>XXX. Stocks; Wind, Weather.</p> <p>XXXI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> |
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With a beautiful Map of Maryland, the Delaware Counties, and the Southern Part of New-Jersey, and a Plan of the Bay, &c. of Toulon, engraved on Copper.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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*Many pieces in prose and verse, and particularly Mr. Rider's Epithalamium, Mr. Fore-
 castle's Journal, and certain mathematical solutions, are received, and will be inserted.
 The pages in our last, from 327 to 360, are wrong; instead of repeating 318, it should
 have been 328, &c. but in the contents the true pages are restored.*

*Subscriptions for a GENERAL INDEX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, continuing to
 be received by R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.*



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
For A U G U S T, 1757.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS your Magazine contains the fullest, and the most impartial account of all the important transactions and events of the present times, it will be of great service to any gentleman that shall hereafter undertake to write the history of the age in which we now live; but I must think, that you are a little too compendious in your account of our parliamentary affairs, and the disputes thereby occasioned; for I must observe that, tho' every question which is warmly opposed in parliament, occasions a dispute among the people without doors, yet there are many material questions which are disputed without doors, tho' they met with little or no opposition within, and it is always of some consequence to posterity to be informed of every thing that occasioned any remarkable dispute among their ancestors.

Now as I, by the variety of company I keep, and the number of pamphlets I read, have an opportunity to learn a great deal of these matters, if you think it will be agreeable to your readers, I shall send you a regular account of what I can collect upon this subject, under the title intended.

If you insert this in your next, together with what I have now sent as a beginning, or specimen of what I intend, I will suppose that it will be agreeable, and consequently shall continue to be,
St. James's Mall, London, Sir,

July 25, Your constant correspondent
1757. as well as reader.

History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determin'd, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.

SOME unforeseen difficulties having occurred, the parliament did not meet August, 1757.

on the 18th of November, which was the day appointed by his majesty's proclamation for its meeting for the dispatch of business; but was further prorogued to Thursday the 2d of December, 1756, when his majesty came to the house of peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in your Mag. for last year, p. 595. Upon his majesty's being withdrawn, the lord Sandys, appointed to act as speaker to the house of lords, read the speech to the house, and then the earl of Gower stood up and moved for an address, which motion was seconded by the lord Cathcart, and contained exactly the heads of the address agreed to, which, with his majesty's answer, the reader may see in your said Magazine, p. 596; but that part of the motion which proposed thanking his majesty for causing a body of his electoral troops to come into this country, at the request of his parliament, was objected to by some of the lords, who in the former session had opposed that request; because they wished to see the address upon that occasion unanimously agreed to, which was a satisfaction they could not have, if such a paragraph was inserted in it, as they had opposed that measure, and still thought it a very bad one, not only because it had put the nation to a monstrous expence, for which there was not the least occasion, but because the bringing over of these Hanoverian troops might furnish the court of France with a plausible pretence for invading that electorate, which they could not otherwise have had; and as the measure had been generally disapproved of, and even resented, by the people without doors, such a paragraph in their address might be looked on as an insult upon the people. However, as a great majority of the house had, in the former session, concurred in the request, they thought, they could not, in gratitude, neglect thanking his majesty for so graciously complying with their request, consequently this paragraph, with the rest, was approved of by a majority, and the address,

address, as moved for, drawn up accordingly.

But in the house of commons no such paragraph was so much as moved for: On the contrary, as soon as his majesty's speech had been read by Mr. Speaker, Charles Townshend, Esq; stood up, and moved the heads of an address, and having been seconded by Thomas Potter, Esq; an address, exactly agreeable to his motion, was agreed to, *nemine contradicente*, which address, with his majesty's answer, the reader may see in your said Magazine, p. 596.

As the poor had, during the preceding summer, suffered greatly by the high price of corn, the moment Mr. Townshend's motion for an address was agreed to, and a committee appointed for drawing up the same, the house of commons resolved, *nemine contradicente*, to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house the next morning, to consider of that part of his majesty's speech, which related to the then present high price of corn; and accordingly, the next morning, as soon as the address was agreed to, and ordered to be presented, the house resolved itself into the said committee, the consequence of which was, an order *nem. con.* to bring in a bill to prohibit, for a time to be limited, the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread biscuit, and starch; and a resolution likewise, *nem. con.* to address his majesty, to order an embargo to be forthwith laid upon all ships, laden, or to be laden, in the ports of Great-Britain and Ireland, with any of the aforesaid commodities, to be exported to foreign parts. Thus the parliament most charitably began, as soon as possible, to provide for the relief of the starving poor, and it was pity some one did not suggest an address to his majesty, to order his attorney general to prosecute, at the publick expence, any one who had been, or should be guilty of the criminal practices made punishable by the act of Edward VI. against forestallers, regrators, and ingrossers; for if such an address had been suggested, we cannot doubt of its having also been resolved on *nem. con.* and it might perhaps have opened some of the stores that were then in the kingdom; for what prevents the execution of most of our penal statutes, is the certainty of the trouble and expence which prosecutors are put to, and the uncertainty of the conviction.

The same day vice-admiral Boscawen, from the board of admiralty, acquainted the house, that the king and the board of admiralty, having been dissatisfied with

the conduct of admiral Byng, in a late action with the French fleet in the Mediterranean, and for the appearance of his not having acted agreeably to his instructions, for the relief of Minorca, he was then in custody of the marshal of the admiralty, in order to be tried by a court-martial. And altho' this was no more than what was usual in like cases, yet as admiral Byng was then a member of that house, and as his confinement might keep him some time from his duty there, the board of admiralty thought it a respect due to the house, to inform them of that commitment, and of the reasons thereof. Then the vice-admiral delivered in at the table, copies of the commitment and detainer of the said admiral Byng; and the journal of the house of Dec. 12, 1749, in relation to the case of rear-admiral Knowles*, as also the said copies, being read, it was ordered, that what vice-admiral Boscawen had then communicated to the house, as also the said copies, should be entered in the journal of that house.

But as I shall have occasion to resume both these affairs hereafter, I shall leave them for the present, and proceed to an account of the two committees of supply, and of ways and means. As to the first, it was ordered on the very second day of the session, that his majesty's speech should be taken into consideration the next morning, when a motion was made for granting a supply to his majesty, whereupon it was resolved, that the house would, on the 13th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider of the said motion, to which day the house at their rising adjourned, and on that day the said committee came to the resolution which was next day reported and agreed to *nem. con.* That a supply be granted to his majesty for as the crown cannot now support itself, or defray the expence of our civil government, without a supply from parliament, it is now become absolutely necessary for the parliament to agree to this motion which renders annual parliaments now absolutely necessary, even for the crown itself. Whether this has not thrown a little too much of the democratical form of government into our constitution, is a question that has been often disputed, and indeed merits the most serious consideration, as it may prove a step towards the establishment of arbitrary power, in such populous and extensive country as the whole island of Great-Britain, or even England alone.

Upon this resolution's being agreed to it was resolved, that the house would

* See Lond. Mag. for 1749, p. 576, 577.

morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the supply granted to his majesty, as it accordingly did; and the committee of supply being thus established, it was continued by

several adjournments to May 20, 1757, in which time it came to the several following resolutions, which were upon report agreed to by the house, viz.

DECEMBER 16, 1756.

£. s. d.

1. That 55,000 men be employed for the sea service for the year 1757, including 11,419 marines — — —

2. That a sum, not exceeding 4l. per man, per month, be allowed for maintaining them for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea service — — —

2,860,000 0 0

DECEMBER 23.

1. That a number of land forces, including 4,008 invalids, amounting to 49,749 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the service of the year 1757.

2. That there be granted to his majesty for defraying the charge of the said 49,749 effective men, for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey for 1757, a sum not exceeding — — —

1,213,746 3 9

N. B. As the words, (That there be granted to his majesty) and the words (a sum not exceeding) are in almost every resolution, I shall not hereafter repeat them.

3. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence for 1757 — — —

423,963 16 10

4. For the pay of the general and staff officers, and officers of the hospital, for his majesty's land forces for 1757 — — —

47,060 15 10

5. For defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, from Dec. 25, 1756, to Feb. 24, 1757, both inclusive — — —

23,335 17 11

6. For defraying the charge of 8605 foot, with the general and staff officers, of the train of artillery, and officers of the hospital, the troops of Hanover, in the pay of Great-Britain, from Dec. 25, 1756, to Feb. 24, 1757, both inclusive — — —

33,025 1 6

1,741,131 15 10

JANUARY 17, 1757.

1. For enabling the governors and guardians of the hospital, for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, to receive all such children, under a certain age, to be by them limited, as shall be brought to the said hospital, before Jan. 1, 1758; and also towards enabling them to maintain and educate such children as are now under their care, and to continue to carry into execution the good purposes for which they were incorporated — — —

30,000 0 0

2. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea officers, for 1757 — — —

223,939 7 7

3. For the support of Greenwich-hospital, and the better maintenance of the seamen of the said hospital, worn out and become decrepit in the service of their country — — —

10,000 0 0

4. For the purchasing of land near Plymouth, and carrying on the works of an hospital, intended to be erected thereon for the reception of sick men belonging to his majesty's fleet — — —

10,000 0 0

5. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1757 — — —

161,557 1 10

435,496 9 5

JANUARY 20.

For defraying the exceedings of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1756, not provided for by parliament — — —

228,196 4 7

FEBRU.

FEBRUARY 10.

1. Upon account, for the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1757 — — — — —
2. For defraying the charge of two Highland battalions of foot, to be raised for his majesty's service, for 1757 — — — — —
3. For defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from June 24, 1756, to June 24, 1757 — — — — —

£. s. d.
 30,000 0 0
 46,022 5 0
 3557 10 0
 79,579 15 0

FEBRUARY 21.

For assisting his majesty in forming and maintaining, during the present year, an army of observation, for the just and necessary defence and preservation of his majesty's electoral dominions, and those of his allies; and towards enabling his majesty to fulfill his engagements with the king of Prussia, for the security of the empire against the irruption of foreign armies, and for the support of the common cause — — — — —

200,000 0 0

FEBRUARY 24.

1. For defraying the charge of 5726 foot, with the general and staff officers, the train of artillery, and officers of the hospital, the troops of Hanover, in the pay of Great-Britain, from Feb. 25, 1757, to March 26 following, both inclusive — — — — —
2. For defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, from Feb. 25, 1757, to April 26 following, both inclusive — — — — —

9494 3 9

22,959 10 1½

32,454 1 11½

MARCH 7.

1. For the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majesty's ships, for 1757 — — — — —
2. For the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and who were married to them before Dec. 25, 1716, for 1757 — — — — —
3. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse, reduced; and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for 1757 — — — — —
4. For the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, for 1757, upon account — — — — —
5. For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot on the Irish establishment, serving in North-America and the East-Indies, and augmenting major general O'Farrell's regiment of foot, for 1757 — — — — —

200,000 0 0

2350 0 0

3321 16 3

33,000 0 0

48,926 2 6

287,597 18 9

MARCH 10.

1. For enabling his majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament, and charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session of parliament — — — — —
2. For supporting and maintaining the settlement of his majesty's colony of Nova-Scotia, for 1757, upon account — — — — —
3. For defraying the charges incurred by supporting and maintaining the said settlement, in the year 1755, and not provided for by parliament, upon account — — — — —
4. Upon account, for repairing and finishing a road, proper for the passage of troops and carriages, from Carlisle to Newcastle upon

700,000 0 0

28,789 5 1

15,381 4 0

Tyne;

Tyne; whereof the sum of 500l. to be paid to the commissioners and trustees acting within and for the county of Cumberland; and the sum of 2,500l. the residue of the said sum, to be paid to the commissioners and trustees acting within and for the county of Northumberland

5. For defraying the remainder of the exceedings of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1756, not provided for by parliament

3000 0 0

47,869 2 4

795,039 11 5

MARCH 29.

1. Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy

200,000 0 0

2. For defraying the expences of the march in Germany, of the troops of Hanover, in the pay of Great-Britain, both at their coming here, and their return back

31,959 15 6

231,959 15 6

APRIL 4.

For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land-forces, and other services incurred in 1756, and not provided for by parliament

121,570 19 7½

APRIL 25.

For defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, from April 27, 1757, to May 27 following, both inclusive, being 31 days

11,667 18 11½

MAY 10.

1. Towards defraying the charge of German pay for 6,600 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from May 28, to Dec. 24, 1757

46,597 9 0

2. Towards defraying the charge of German pay for 1,400 horse, with the officers of the hospital, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from April 27, to Dec. 24, 1757

25,078 0 0

3. Towards defraying the charge of German pay for 3300 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from April 22, to Dec. 24, 1757

27,273 14 0

4. Towards defraying the charge of German pay for 700 horse, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from Aug. 23, to Dec. 24, 1757

6119 9 6

5. For defraying the charge of remount and levy money for 700 horse, and 3,300 foot, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, pursuant to treaty

37,296 17 6

6. For making good his majesty's engagements with ditto, pursuant to treaty

60,766 1 0

7. For defraying the charge of an advanced subsidy, at the rate of 150,000 crowns a year, due to ditto, pursuant to treaty

26,007 5 6½

8. For defraying the charge of the remaining moiety of remount money, for 1,400 horse, pursuant to treaty, payable April 27, 1757, the supposed day when the cavalry took the field

13,475 0 0

242,613 16 6½

MAY 19.

1. Upon account, to enable his majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of 1757; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to discompoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require

1,000,000 0 0

2. Upon account, to be paid to such persons, and in such manner, as his majesty shall direct, for the use and relief of his majesty's subjects in his several provinces of North and South Carolina, and Virginia, in recompence for such services, as, with the approbation of his majesty's commander in chief in America, they respectively shall have performed, or shall perform, either by putting the said pro-

vinces

vinces in a state of defence, or by acting with vigour against the enemy

3. Upon account, to be paid to the East-India company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his majesty's forces withdrawn from those settlements

4. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa

5. To enable the commissioners for building Westminster bridge, and for widening the avenues leading from Charing-cross to both houses of parliament, to widen the street or passage in Spring-garden leading to St. James's-park

£. s. d.
50,000 0 0

20,000 0 0

10,000 0 0

2500 0 0

1,082,500 0 0

MAY 1.

1. Towards the further enabling the said commissioners to purchase houses and grounds for the widening the ways, and making more safe and commodious the streets, avenues, and passages, leading from Charing-cross to the two houses of parliament, the courts of justice, and Westminster-bridge

10,000 0 0

2. For defraying the charge of half-pay to certain staff officers of the late garrison at Minorca, viz. the secretaries to the governor of the island of Minorca, the captain of the ports there, the lieutenant governor of Fort St. Philip, and the surgeon of the garrison of ditto, for 1757

517 1 8

10,517 1 8

Sum total of the supplies granted by last session of parliament

8,350,325 9 3

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

MOST travellers who have given us an account of their journey thro' the Arabian desert, complain of an inconvenience they met with, from an infinite number of little holes in that sandy desert, which often makes them or their horses or camels stumble, and sometimes fall down. These holes some have said to be made by rats, but if they are to be called rats, they seem to be a species peculiar to that desert, as appears by the description which Mr. Plaited has given of them, in his journey over the great desert, from Busserah to Aleppo, as follows:

"In our journey I had frequently seen an animal I could not tell what to make of, but this day one happened to be killed, which enables me to give you a description of it, which I the rather chuse to do, because it seems particular to this part of the world. The head, body, fur and colour are exactly like a hare, and the tail is long and taper like that of a rat, only it is bushy at the end, and is carried erect when this creature is in motion; the

shape and position of the tail made me suspect it to be at first a kind of squirrel, till I had a nearer view of the whole proportion; for then I perceived that the hind legs were five times as long as the fore ones: This occasions it to jump when pursued in a very surprizing manner; the size is much the same as that of a rat; there are a great number of them in the desert."

As I should be glad to know whether there be such a creature as this in any other part of the world, I hope you will give this a place in your Magazine, whereby you will oblige, Sir,
Aug. 12, 1757.


Yours, &c.

A QUESTION.

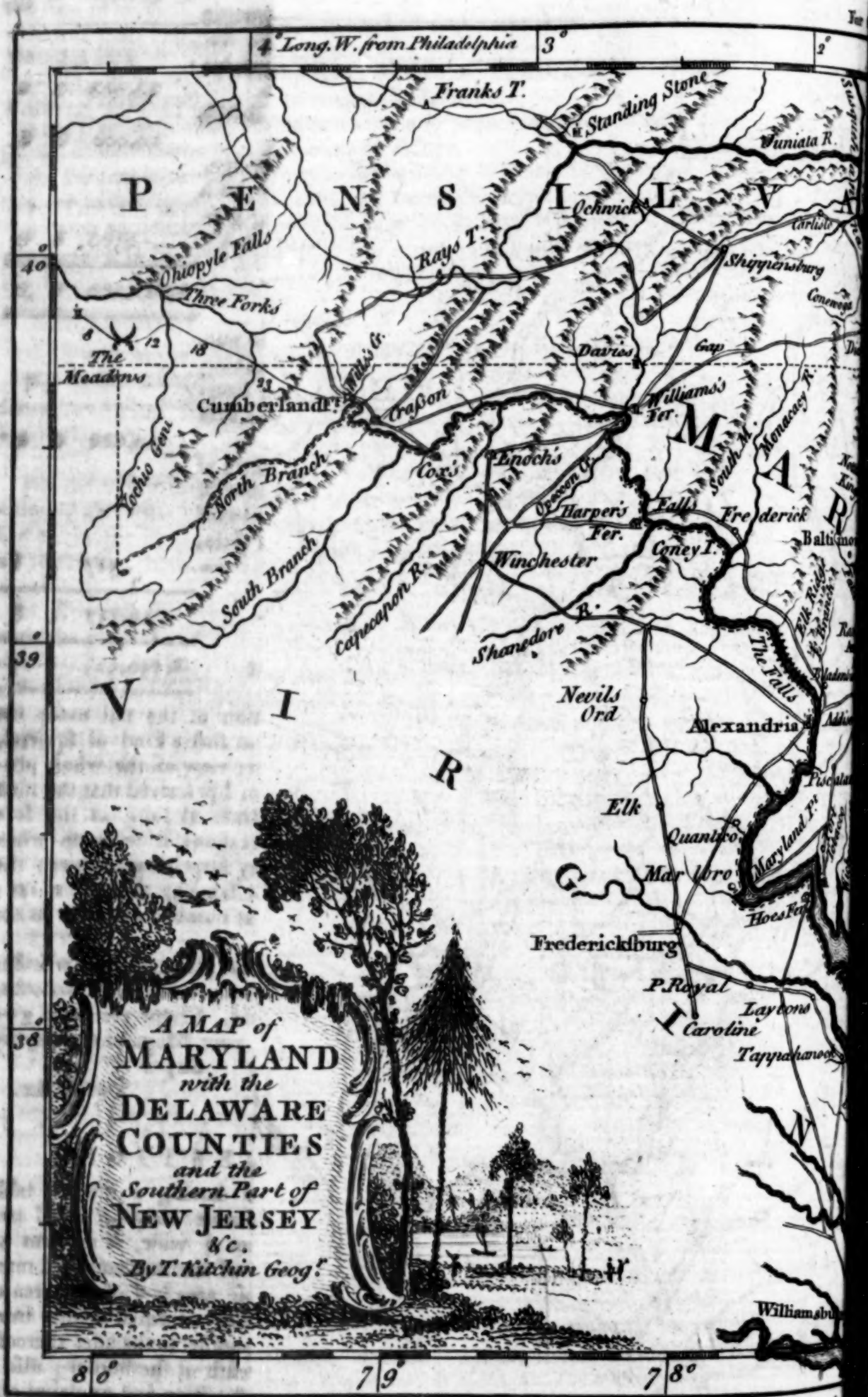
A Gentleman having a marble table five feet nine inches $\frac{1}{2}$ long, two feet seven inches $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, is desirous of having a border of another coloured marble inlaid, whose area is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the area of the table, to be of an equal width from the edge, and parallel to the sides thereof: Required the width of the border; also a geometrical construction and explanation?

W. B.

J O U R.

 We have this month given the annexed Map of Maryland, with the Delaware counties, and the southern part of New-Jersey, &c. (See our Vol. for 1755, p. 629, and for the present year, p. 71, 73.)





Printed for R. ...



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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 327.

The last Speech I shall give you in the Debate continued in your last Magazine, was made by M. Pomponius Matho, and was in Substance thus :

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHATEVER the noble and learned lord who spoke last may think, I must still be of opinion, notwithstanding all he has said, that this nation ought very seldom, if ever, to enter into any treaty of alliance or guarantee, with any one of the powers upon the continent of Europe. Nature has separated us from the continent : Nature has made us *et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos* ; and as no man ought to endeavour to separate whom God Almighty has joined, no man ought to endeavour to join what God Almighty has separated. This, therefore, is so far from being a strange maxim, that it is a maxim pointed out to us by nature herself ; and it is so far from being a new maxim, that it is a maxim, which has been uniformly observed by all our sovereigns who had nothing else in view but the security and happiness of this kingdom. Nay, even as to such of them as had foreign dominions, and entered into alliances for the preservation or enlargement of those foreign dominions, we shall find from our history, that they never at last got much benefit from any foreign alliance.

To begin with Edward I. for I think I need not go any further back, as he was one of the wisest princes, and one of the best Englishmen that ever swayed the English sceptre, the principal view of the whole of his glorious reign was to have united all the people of the British Isles under one sovereign ; and he would probably have succeeded had he lived seven years longer. Did he seek any foreign alliance for this purpose ? No, Sir, altho' he was possessed of a very fine territory upon the continent, altho' another very extensive country upon the continent had been ungenerously invaded and taken from his grandfather, yet he neither sought to preserve the one, nor to recover the other, by sacrificing the true interest of

E— of P—
August, 1757.

this kingdom. It is true, indeed, after he had lost the former, I mean Guienne, by one of the most perfidious even of Gallic perfidies, he was provoked to endeavour to recover it by a foreign alliance. For this purpose, by means of subsidies, **A** he engaged several princes of Germany and the Netherlands in an alliance with him, in order to attack France upon the side of Flanders. What was the consequence ? After he had landed with his troops in Flanders, they took money from France, and deserted him : Nay, he would **B** have been murdered by the very people from whom he expected assistance, if he had not been saved by the generosity of one of the demagogues who had declared against him. This convinced him that he could not recover Guienne without neglecting the principal view of his reign, and thereby sacrificing the true interest of this kingdom, therefore he gave over **C** thoughts of recovering it by force, and presently concluded a truce with the French king, whereby he left him in possession of Guienne ; but, after some years, got it restored by treaty, in consequence of an award made by the pope, which entirely satisfied Edward, for he never thought of recovering the dominions taken from his grandfather, much less of entering into **D** any foreign alliances for that or any other purpose. But his grandson, Edward III. forgetting, or not recollecting what had happened to his grandfather, put himself to a great expence in forming alliances with the emperor and several other princes of Germany, when he projected his first war against France. What was the consequence ? Without the assistance of any **E** of his allies he obtained a glorious victory at sea, but with the assistance they gave him he could obtain no laurels at land. On the contrary, he was deserted by most of them when he had most occasion for their assistance ; and was forced to agree to a truce. This experience made him alter his conduct ; for he began, carried on, and gloriously ended the next war, **F** by the famous treaty of Bretigny, without any foreign alliance or assistance.

In the next reign, Sir, there were no foreign alliances entered into, tho' we were almost continually engaged in foreign wars ; and I must observe, that tho' the

B b h

French

French king had provided a fleet of above 1200 transport ships, not flat-bottomed boats, and an army of above 60,000 men, all ready to embark at Sluice in Flanders, in order to invade this kingdom, yet we then disdained to think of any foreign alliance, or of bringing over any foreign troops for our protection, tho' the king then upon our throne had no reason to put any great confidence in the affections of his people; and had then sent all the troops he could most depend on with his unole, the duke of Lancaster, to Spain. And as to the alliance which our Henry V. made with the duke of Burgundy, it related only to that king's claim to the crown of France; but even as to that alliance I must observe, that it was deserted by the duke of Burgundy, as soon as he could make a safe and honourable peace with the king of France: Nay, he not only deserted the alliance he had so solemnly entered into, but joined with the French against our Henry VI. in whose reign our bloody civil wars began between the houses of York and Lancaster; and tho' that war lasted so long, and with such various success, yet neither side ever thought of supporting themselves by a foreign alliance, at least it may be justly said, that by such alliances they never did obtain any solid support.

The next foreign alliance I am to take notice of, Sir, was that made by our Edward IV. with the last duke of Burgundy, by which his majesty was induced, or rather seduced, to be at a great expence in raising an army, and to invade France; but when he arrived there, he soon found he had been deceived by the duke, who refused to perform any one article of the treaty; so that Edward was glad to accept of the peace offered him by the cunning Lewis XI. of France. The reign of Henry VII. again may be called a reign of foreign negotiations, treaties, and alliances; but most of them seem to have been designed for nothing else but to amuse the people here at home, and to squeeze money from his parliament; for none of them produced any other effect, except that of putting it into the power of the king of France to unite Bretagne to his crown, from whence this nation has so often been since threatened with an invasion. And every one that knows any thing of our history, must know how much Henry VIII. was duped, first in the alliance he made with his father-in-law, Ferdinand of Spain, and next in the alliance he made with the pope, the empe-

ror, and others, against France. In short, from the whole tenor of our history it will appear, that our foreign alliances have generally produced no effect, or effects that were inconsistent with the true interest of this country; and this must necessarily, from our situation, be always our case. It is against our interest to acquire any territory upon the continent of Europe, consequently it must be against our interest to attack any country in Europe by land upon our own account; and we may give assistance to our friends when they have occasion for it, without entering into any alliance, or stipulating any thing from them but money, or advantages in trade; for as to their assistance we can never have any occasion for it, whilst we preserve our superiority at sea.

The preservation of this superiority, Sir, ought always to be our chief attention, and this it is alone which makes it necessary for this nation to attend to the preservation of a balance of power upon the continent of Europe; because if any one state should conquer, or obtain the absolute direction of all the rest, that state would become superior to us in naval power, which is the only thing, humanly speaking, we have to fear. To prevent this therefore, it may sometimes become necessary for us to enter into foreign alliances: That is to say, when the balance of power is in real and immediate danger, and a sufficient confederacy cannot be formed for its preservation, without our joining with all our force in that confederacy; which was the case in the year 1701, when the grand alliance was formed by king William; and if that prince had been wise enough to provide by the articles of that alliance, for a case that might then have been easily foreseen, we should not now have had any occasion to fear the power of France, either in Europe or America. When I say this, Sir, every one must suppose, I mean the emperor Joseph's dying without heirs male, and his brother Charles's succeeding him in the imperial throne, as well as in all the Austrian dominions; for in this case it ought certainly to have been provided by the terms of the grand alliance, or at least when we formed the project of conquering Spain for Charles, that some one of the other princes of Europe should succeed to the crown of Spain. I say, if this provision had been made, there would have been no necessity for putting an end to the grand alliance, by concluding a separate peace with France, until that king

dom had been so reduced, as to put an end to its again disturbing the tranquillity of Europe, or our repose in America, by any of its ambitious views; but by neglecting to make any such provision, a separate peace with France became absolutely necessary, as soon as the case happened, and in such a negotiation, I believe, most people will now admit, that it was right for this nation to take the lead, and to give over all thoughts of reducing the power of France so low as it might otherwise have been.

Having now shewn, Sir, the only case when it may become necessary for this nation to enter into foreign alliances, I believe, I may venture to say, that I have no such regard for the opinion of the earl of Clarendon, as the noble lord who spoke last was pleased to profess; and, in the particular case mentioned, I must think, that the lord Clarendon's opinion was ridiculous; for what allies could king Charles the Second have occasion for in a war with the Dutch. Surely, this nation was then able, without any ally, to vindicate its honour, as well as its rights, against the Dutch. I cannot therefore think, that the earl of Clarendon was so great a minister as he has been represented: On the contrary, the sale of Dunkirk, which now appears to have been solely his project, must convince every one, that he was either a very weak, or a very dishonest minister; and if one of the articles of impeachment against him had any truth in it; I mean that of his having held correspondence with Cromwell and his accomplices, we may presume, that he, by advising the sale of Dunkirk to the French, intended to ruin his master; for that measure alone was enough to have driven king Charles again out of the kingdom, if the former rebellion, and his own familiar and facetious disposition, had not riveted him in the affections of the people.

As I am of opinion, Sir, notwithstanding what was said by lord Clarendon, that king Charles had no occasion for any allies in his war against the Dutch, so I am of opinion, that we have now no occasion for any allies in a war against France, if such should be the event of our present disputes with that nation: It is not our interest to attack them any where but at sea and in America: It is not in their power to attack us any where but at sea and in America; and in both these places we have a confessed superiority, if we make a proper use of our naval power, and the numbers of troops we may raise in our plantations. They have, it is true,

more numerous regular troops in Europe than we have; but by our superiority at sea we may prevent their sending any great numbers of their troops to America: We may even prevent its being possible for them to subvert any great army in America, should they find an opportunity by stealth to send a great number of troops thither. Therefore, in case of a war with France, we have no occasion for any ally, either for our defence at home, or for securing our success abroad; but, on the contrary, both may be rendered precarious by our having any allies, because the assistance they can give us will be by much overbalanced by the assistance we must give them, which would run us into such an expence, as must, in a very few years, put an end to our publick credit.

When I reflect, Sir, upon the consequences of a stop being put to our publick credit, I must say, I am surprized to hear any one make so light of that danger, as the noble lord who spoke last seemed to do. The last war against France, in which we engaged with a number of allies, made us every year contract a new debt of near four millions sterling, one year with another; for the difference between the national debt as it stood on the 31st of December, 1741, and on the 31st of December, 1749, amounts to upwards of 27 millions*, which for seven years, the longest we can reckon the war to have continued, is near four millions a year; and I must observe, that the expence of the war yearly increased upon us, so that the new debt we contracted in 1747, amounted to near six millions, and the new debt we contracted in 1748, amounted to near seven millions; and this over and besides the whole produce of the sinking fund, and all we could raise annually within the year. If we should now call for allies, and thereby begin a new war upon the continent of Europe, can we suppose that it will cost us less yearly than the last did? Must not we suppose that it will cost us more, as we now call upon our allies for their assistance, whereas in the last war our allies called upon us; therefore it may be reasonably supposed, that we must begin this new war at the same expence as we ended the last, that is to say, at the rate of running into a new debt of six or seven millions yearly, which in seven years would amount to near 50 millions. Where shall we find funds whereon to borrow such sums of money? Where shall we find creditors that have such sums to lend?

* See Lond. Mag. for 1742, p. 387, and ditto for 1750, p. 150.

In my opinion, Sir, it would be impossible for us to find either funds or creditors, if the war upon the continent should so long continue; therefore the danger of a stop being put to our publick credit, is so far from being chimerical, that I think it is unavoidable; and if this should happen, how would it be possible for us to continue the war? But this would not be the only fatal consequence. Such a stop would bring all our paper credit into disrepute, and consequently a run upon our Bank, and all our bankers: Every one would be for realizing; and the little gold or silver money left among us, would be locked up in the coffers of the rich, so that it would be impossible for our people to find money either to carry on their trade, or to pay their taxes; and what confusions and distresses this would produce, I tremble to think on.

I must therefore be of opinion, Sir, that if the emperor and princes of Germany will not, without our assistance, undertake to defend Hanover, as they are in duty bound to do, it is not only imprudent, but impossible for us to undertake its defence. It must at last be over-run by the French, without its being in our power to recover it. Whereas, if we should allow it to be at first over-run, and confine ourselves entirely to a prosecution of the war at sea and in America, we may at last bring both the court and kingdom of France into such distress, as to make them glad, not only to restore Hanover, but to make good all the damage they have done to it. And as this is the only measure, which I think it is either prudent, or possible for us to pursue, I cannot approve of either of the treaties now under our consideration, consequently I must be for concurring with the noble lord in the motion he has been pleased to make.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

Account of the MILITIA ACT concluded.

See p. 348.

THREE deputies, or two deputies and a justice, or one deputy and two justices, shall meet in their several subdivisions, occasionally at other times, and annually on the Tuesday before Michaelmas; and if any person 35 years old shall desire his discharge, or if any person whatsoever shall shew just cause for his discharge, it shall be granted, and another chosen by lot in his room; and the vacation by death, shall be filled up in the same

manner. A militia man removing to another parish shall serve the remainder of his time in the new parish. New lists of men qualified for service shall be made every year. A new body shall be chosen every third year, so that all persons duly qualified may serve in their turns, each for three years. [Would it not have been better to have changed a certain proportion only every year? For by changing all at once, there will be every third year a new army totally void of discipline and skill.] A list of the persons serving in each parish shall be transmitted to the lieutenant. Any officer neglecting to return his list, or making a false or partial list, shall be committed for a month to the common goal, or be fined not more than 5*l.* or less than 4*0*s.** Every private man serving for himself shall be exempted from statute work, from serving peace or parish officer, or in the regular forces. He that has served three years shall not serve again until by rotation it comes to his turn. Married men having personally served in the militia, if called out in case of invasion or rebellion, shall be entitled to the same privilege of setting up trades in any place of Great-Britain or Ireland, as by act 22 Geo. II. is granted to mariners or soldiers. A quaker refusing to serve shall hire another in his stead; and if he neglects, a sum shall be levied upon him by distress, sufficient to hire another man. Within one month after the return of the lists, the lieutenant and two deputies, or without the lieutenant three deputies, shall form the militia of each county in regiments, consisting of not more than 12, nor less than seven companies of 40 men each; appointing the commission and non-commission officers to each company. They shall be exercised thus: On the first Monday in the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, they shall be exercised in half companies; and on the third Monday in the said month in companies. And once every year, on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of Whitsun week, they shall be exercised in whole regiments. No man shall be exercised in half company or company more than six miles from his own house. Notice of the time and place of meeting shall be sent by the lieutenant and two deputies, or, without the lieutenant, by three deputies, to the high-constables, and by them to the petty-constables, who shall fix them upon the doors of their respective churches. The lieutenant shall appoint at pleasure a regiment

tal clerk, a serjeant-major out of the serjeants, and a drum-major out of the drummers. If it shall be thought inconvenient, on account of fairs or markets, to exercise the militia on the day set by this act, order may be made by three deputies, or two deputies and one justice, or one deputy and three justices, for exercising them on any other day, Sunday excepted. In counties where the militia do not amount to seven companies, and therefore cannot make a regiment, they shall be formed into a battalion, under the lieutenant and one field-officer; one adjutant, who shall be a subaltern in the army, a serjeant-major, a drum-major, and a clerk, shall be appointed them, and they shall be exercised as a complete regiment. Where a whole company, or a half company, cannot be brought together, they may be exercised in smaller companies, as the lieutenant or deputies shall direct. One commissioned officer shall attend the exercise of the half company, and inspect their arms and accoutrements. The arms and clothes of the militia shall be carefully kept by the captain of each company in chests, provided by the parish where they are deposited. The muskets shall be marked with an M, and the name of the county. The king's lieutenants, or the colonels, may seize, or remove whither they shall think proper, the arms, clothes, and accoutrements, when necessary to the publick peace. Any person intrusted with the custody of any arms or clothes, delivering them out, unless for exercise, or by command of his superior officer, or by the order of any justice of the peace, under his hand and seal, may, by two justices, be committed to the county goal for six months. No pay, arms, or clothing, shall be issued, nor an adjutant or serjeant be appointed till four-fifths of the men shall have been chosen, and the officers have taken out their commissions. The officer who superintends the exercise shall call over the list, and certify to a justice the names of those who are absent from exercise. The justice shall examine the excuse offered, and if it be insufficient, shall punish the defaulter for the first offence, by fining him 2s. or setting him in the stocks for an hour; for the second he shall fine him 4s. or send him to the house of correction for four days; for every offence afterwards he shall fine him 6s. and if it be not paid, send him to the house of correction for any time not exceeding a month. If any man shall be convicted upon oath before a justice of being drunk

at the time of exercise, he shall forfeit 10s. or sit an hour in the stocks. He that shall be convicted on oath, before a justice, of insolence or disobedience to his officer, shall for his first offence be fined 2s. 6d. and in default of payment be sent to the house of correction for four days; for the second be fined 5s. or committed for seven days; and for every offence afterwards be fined 40s. and committed to the house of correction for any time not more than a month, nor less than 14 days. If any man shall sell, pawn, or lose his arms, or accoutrements, he shall be fined a sum not exceeding 3l. or, in default of payment, be committed to the house of correction for one month; and if he cannot then raise the sum required, for three months. He that shall neglect to return his arms in good order after exercise, the same or the next day, shall be fined 2s. 6d. or be sent to the house of correction for seven days: If he neglects to return them by Monday after Whitsun week, he shall forfeit 5s. or be sent to the house of correction for 14 days: And the person entrusted by the captain with the care of the arms and clothes, who shall omit to complain of such neglect, shall forfeit 20s. The soldier, or non-commissioned officer, that shall be absent from his annual exercise, shall forfeit 10s. a day, or be committed to the house of correction for a month. If any non-commissioned officer shall be convicted upon oath of being negligent in his duty, or disobedient or insolent to the adjutant, or other superior officer, he shall be fined by a justice a sum not exceeding 30s. or, in default of payment, be committed to the house of correction for 14 days, and may be discharged by the lieutenant. Whoever shall unlawfully buy or receive any arms or accoutrements belonging to the militia, shall incur the penalty of 5l. and in default be imprisoned for three months, or publicly whipped, at the discretion of the justice. No man shall be censured for absence occasioned by attending an election. The militia are to be subject, in military affairs, to their own officers, and in civil to the civil magistrate. All parish officers are required to assist the lieutenants and justices. In case of actual invasion, or upon imminent danger thereof, and in case of rebellion, the king, first notifying the occasion to parliament, if then sitting, or in their recess to the privy-council, and to the people by proclamation, may direct the lieutenants, or any three deputy lieutenants, to draw out their regiments, who shall march, by his majesty's

jeſty's order, to any part of the kingdom, under the command of ſuch generals as he ſhall appoint, receiving, during the ſervice, the ſame pay with the regular regiments of foot, and the officers holding the ſame rank with the regular officers of the ſame denomination. The militia, during the time of ſervice, ſhall be liable to the law martial then ſubſiſting; and any man wounded ſhall be entitled to the hoſpital of Chelſea. A militia-man not appearing, or reſuſing to march on ſuch occaſion, ſhall forfeit 40l. or be committed to the county goal for 12 months. In caſe of actual in-vaſion, or upon imminent danger thereof, and in caſe of rebellion, if the parliament be not ſitting, nor its adjournment or pro-rogation to expire in 14 days, the king may ſummon it to meet on any day, upon giving 14 days notice; and they ſhall meet accordingly for the diſpatch of buſineſs. The militia and regular troops ſhall be tried in courts-martial, each by their own officers. The militia, during their annual exerciſe, ſhall be billeted as regular troops. In caſe of in-vaſion or rebellion, juſtices, upon order from the king, or any chief commiſſion officer of the militia, ſhall iſſue warrants to the chief conſtables of hundreds, to provide carriages for the arms, clothes, accoutrements, powder, &c. which carriages ſhall be paid for in ready money by the officer demanding them, after the following rates: A waggon with five horſes, or a wain with ſix oxen, or with four oxen, and two horſes, 1s. each; a cart with four horſes, 9d. a mile; and ſo in proportion. Perſons having ſuch carriages are required to furniſh them for one day's journey only. Any chief conſtable neglecting his duty in the premiſes, ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding 40s. nor leſs than 20s. to be levied by diſtreſs. The militia ſhall not, on any occaſion, be compelled to go out of this kingdom. In all cities, or towns, which are counties within themſelves, and have been accuſtomed to raiſe their own militia, the lieutenant or chief magiſtrate ſhall appoint five deputy-lieutenants, who ſhall exerciſe the ſame power as the other deputies. Of theſe ſmaller counties the deputies, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors, ſhall poſſeſs lands to the value of 300l. a year, or a perſonal eſtate of 5000l. captains, 150l. or 2500l. perſonal eſtate; lieutenants and enſigns, 50l. a year, or 750l. perſonal eſtate. One half of the real eſtates of the officers of county towns muſt be in ſuch city or town, or within the county at large to which ſuch

city or town is united for the purpoſes of this act. The penalty for acting, if not qualified, is, for a deputy-lieutenant or field-officer, 100l. for all under, 50l. All fines and forfeitures ſhall be paid to the regimental clerk, and made a common ſtock in each ſubdiviſion; of which an account ſhall be given to three deputies, or two deputies and one juſtice, or one deputy and two juſtices, who ſhall apply it to the erection of butts, and the provision of gunpowder, to be uſed in ſhooting at marks; and the remainder ſhall be diſtributed in prizes to the beſt markſmen, or employed in any other way for the uſe of the militia. Perſons committed to the houſe of correction upon this act ſhall be kept to hard labour. Proof of qualification, in all ſuits, ſhall lie on the defendant. No order made, by virtue of this act, by a lieutenant, deputy, or juſtice, ſhall be removed by *certiorari*; nor execution be ſuperſeded thereby. Where a pariſh extends into two counties, its militia ſhall ſerve in that county where the church ſtands. Thoſe who are trained and muſtered in the docks ſhall not be obliged to ſerve in the militia. All former acts relating to the militia are repealed by this act, except in caſes which are herein directed to be ſubject to a former act. The other clauſes in this act (which is to remain in force for five years) contain provisions reſpecting the privileges or conveniencies of particular places.

Description of the BONONIAN STONE.
From KEYSER'S TRAVELS.

“THIS is a ſmall ſtone of a light grey colour, and irregular ſhape. It is full of ſulphureous particles, and of a lax texture, yet heavier than would be conceived from its ſize, and ſparkles like talc. It is found in ſeveral parts of Italy, but eſpecially in the diſtrict of Bologna, towards the Appenine mountains, and on mount Paderno, which ſtands about five Italian miles from Bologna. They are moſt commonly found after heavy rains among the earth waſhed off from the neighbouring mountains. This ſtone is of the ſize of a walnut, and has no lucid appearance in the dark, until it undergoes a particular calcination, by which it acquires the property of imbibing, when expoſed for a few minutes to the ſun-beams, ſuch a quantity of light, that it afterwards ſhines in the dark from eight to fifteen minutes like a glowing coal, but without any ſenſible heat. This experiment may be repeated at pleaſure; and it

it is sufficient, if the stone be laid only in the open air in the day-time where the sun does not shine, for the heat of the sun is apt to make it crumble to pieces. If the stone be well prepared, the light of a candle is sufficient to give it this luminous quality; but it is not affected by moon-shine. It retains its lustre, even tho' it be put in water, and preserves this property for three or four years; and then it may be calcined anew, but it never perfectly recovers the same refulgency that it acquired at the first calcination.

In the fourth article of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society at London for the month of January, 1666, it is said, that only a certain ecclesiastick had the art of preparing this stone, and that the secret died with him. But this supposed loss was happily retrieved by M. Homberg, a celebrated German naturalist, who, on his return from his travels in Italy, brought with him a great many of these stones, and calcined two hundred of them so many different ways, that at last he found out the secret. His method was as follows: He first scraped the stone all over till it appeared exactly like talc; then having soaked it thoroughly in brandy, and inclosed it in a paste or crust made of other stones of the same kind pulverized, he calcined it in the fire, or a small furnace. After this, all the powder of the crust, in which the stone was inclosed, is taken off. Both the powder and the stone, when brought into the dark from the open air, make a luminous appearance; and the former, if kept in a strong and well stoppt phial, when exposed to the air, imbibes the light, and if sprinkled on pictures and letters illuminates them in the dark. In preparing the paste, the stone must be pulverized in a brass mortar; for a glass or marble mortar is very detrimental to the virtue of this kind of phosphorus; an iron mortar particularly is worse than any other. For this information we are obliged to Lemery, who, in his *Cours de Chymie*, describes at large the whole process of preparing this stone, which, he candidly acknowledges, he learned from Homberg himself. I have been assured, that in calcining this stone over a fire, as it must be frequently turned, the operator must take care not to hang his head over the effluvia arising from it. The uncalcined lapis Bononienis is sold at Bologna at a paolo (six-pence sterling) per pound; but a prepared piece of the bigness of a dried fig costs two or three paoli, or more. This phenomenon is

generally attributed to the sulphur with which the lapis Bononienis abounds; for when it is fresh calcined, the smell of it is an evident proof of this. Besides, its evaporations are known to tinge silver: However, sulphur cannot be productive of any light or effulgence, unless it be previously purged from all heterogeneous particles; and this is done by fire. Day-light, which is nothing but the finest rays of the igneous matter emitted by the sun, kindles the sulphur on the surface of the stone, when exposed to the open air, as fire does common fuel. Upon this supposition, Lemery directs that this stone be calcined in a moderate fire; and observes, that if the heat be too slow the sulphur is not carried to the surface of the stone; and, on the contrary, if it be too intense, the sulphur is too much dissipated, and evaporates."

As we gave, in our last Vol. p. 385. some Conferences between Sir William Johnson and the Indians of the Six Nations, we shall here give our Readers some Account of those warlike Indians, from Smith's History of New-York, lately published.

"NO people in the world perhaps have higher notions than these Indians of military glory: All the surrounding nations have felt the effects of their prowess; and many not only became their tributaries, but were so subjugated to their power, that, without their consent, they durst not commence either peace or war. Tho' a regular police, for the preservation of harmony within, and the defence of the state against invasions from without, is not to be expected from the people of whom I am now writing, yet perhaps they have paid more attention to it than is generally allowed. Their government is suited to their condition. A people, whose riches consist not so much in abundance, as in a freedom from want, who are circumscribed by no boundaries, who live by hunting, and not by agriculture, must always be free, and therefore subject to no other authority than such as consists with the liberty necessarily arising from their circumstances. All their affairs, whether respecting peace or war, are under their sachems, or chief men. Great exploits, and publick virtue, procure the esteem of a people, and qualify a man to advise in council, and execute the plan concerted for the advantage of his country: Thus whoever appears to the Indians in this advantageous light, commences a sachem without any other ceremony.

mony. As there is no other way of arriving at this dignity, so it ceases, unless an uniform zeal and activity for the common good is uninterruptedly continued. Some have thought it hereditary, but that is a mistake. The son is indeed respected for his father's services, but without personal merit he can never share in the government; which, were it otherwise, must sink into perfect disgrace. The children of such as are distinguished for their patriotism, moved by the consideration of their birth, and the perpetual incitements to virtue constantly inculcated into them, imitate their father's exploits, and thus attain to the same honours and influence; which accounts for the opinion that the title and power of sachem is hereditary. Each of these republics has its own particular chiefs, who hear and determine all complaints in council; and tho' they have no officers for the execution of justice, yet their decrees are always obeyed, from the general reproach that would follow a contempt of their advice. The manners of these savages are as simple as their government. Their houses are a few crotched stakes thrust into the ground, and overlaid with bark. A fire is kindled in the middle, and an aperture left at the top for the conveyance of the smoke. Whenever a considerable number of these huts is collected, they have a castle, as it is called, consisting of a square without bastions, surrounded with pallisadoes. They have no other fortification; and this is only designed as an asylum for their old men, their wives, and children, while the rest are gone out to war. They live almost entirely without care. While the women or squaws cultivate a little spot of ground for corn, the men employ themselves in hunting. Tho' the Indians are capable of sustaining great hardships, yet they cannot endure much labour, being rather fleet than strong. Their men are taller than the Europeans, rarely corpulent, always beardless, straight-limb'd, of a tawny complexion, and black uncurled hair. Every man has his own wife, whom he takes and leaves at pleasure; a plurality however is by no means admitted among them.—The Five Nations being devoted to war, every art is contrived to diffuse a military spirit thro' the whole body of their people. The ceremonies attending the return of a party seem calculated in particular for that purpose. The day before they enter the village, two heralds advance, and, at a small distance, set up a yell, which by its modulation inti-

mates either good or bad news: If the former, the village is alarmed, and an entertainment provided for the conquerors, who, in the mean time, approach in fight. One of them bears the scalps stretched over a bow, and elevated upon a long pole. The boldest man in the town comes out, and receives it, and instantly flies to the hut, where the rest are collected. If he is overtaken, he is beaten unmercifully; but if he out-runs the pursuer, he participates in the honour of the victors, who, at their first entrance, receive no compliments, nor speak a single word till the end of the feast. Their parents, wives, and children, then are admitted, and treat them with the profoundest respect. After these salutations, one of the conquerors is appointed to relate the whole adventure, to which the rest attentively listen, without asking a question, and the whole concludes with a savage dance.—The art of publick speaking is in high esteem among the Indians, and much studied. They are extremely fond of method, and displeased with an irregular harangue, because it is difficult to be remembered. When they answer, they repeat the whole, reducing it into strict order. Their speeches are short, and the sense conveyed in strong metaphors. In conversation they are sprightly, but solemn and serious in their messages relating to publick affairs. Their speakers deliver themselves with surprizing force, and great propriety of gesture. The fierceness of their countenance, the flowing blanket, elevated tone, naked arm, and erect stature, with a half circle of auditors seated on the ground, and in the open air, cannot but impress upon the mind a lively idea of the ancient orators of Greece and Rome.—With respect to religion, the Indians may be said to be under the thickest gloom of ignorance. If they have any, which is much to be questioned, those who affirm it will find it difficult to tell us wherein it consists. They have neither priest nor temple, sacrifice nor altar. Some traces indeed appear of the original law written upon their hearts; but they have no system of doctrines, nor any rites and modes of publick worship. They are sunk unspeakably below the polite pagans of antiquity. Some confused notions indeed of beings superior to themselves they have, but of the Deity, and his natural and moral perfections, no proper or tolerable conceptions; and of his general and particular providence they know nothing. Some of them, it is said, are of opinion, that

that there are two distinct powerful beings, one able to help, the other to do them harm. The latter they venerate most; and some alledge that they address him by a kind of prayer. The Indians sometimes assemble in large numbers, and retire far into the wilderness, where they eat and drink in a profuse manner. These conventions are called *kenticoy*s. Some esteem them to be revels or bacchanalia; but those who have privately followed them into these recesses, give such accounts of their conduct, as naturally lead one to imagine that they pay a joint homage and supplication to some invisible being."

Ceremony of the Marriage of the Doge of Venice with the Sea. From KEYSER'S TRAVELS.

"ON Ascension-day, about ten o'clock in the morning, the signal being given by a discharge of great guns and ringing of bells, the doge, or if he happens to be indisposed, the vice-doge (who is always one of the six consiglieri) goes on board the Bucentoro, or Bucentaur, and, accompanied by several thousand barques and gondolas, a great number of galleys finely ornamented on that occasion, and the splendid yachts of foreign ambassadors, is rowed out to sea about two hundred paces, between the islands of St. Erasmo and il Lido di Malamocco. The patriarch (who on this day, according to an ancient custom, in commemoration of the simple diet of the primitive clergy, is entertained in the Olivetan convent, on the island of St. Helena, with chesnuts and water) and several of the dignified clergy come on board the Bucentoro, and present the doge and signoria, as they pass, with artificial flowers or nosegays, which, at their return, they make presents of to their acquaintance. The doge, at his putting off and return, is saluted by the cannon of a fort on the Lido, of the castle on the island Rasmo, or Erasmo, and with the small arms of the soldiers, who are drawn up along the Lido shore. These islands lie about two Italian miles from the city; and an eminence on the island of Lido affords a distinct view of this pompous procession, and of the vast number of boats, &c. which cover the surface of the water, and make a beautiful appearance. In the mean time several hymns are performed on board the Bucentoro, by the band of musick belonging to St. Mark's church, and several prayers, appointed for the occasion, are read or sung, and the doge has passed the two forts of August, 1757.

Lido and St. Erasmo; and then he proceeds a little farther towards the Lido shore, the stern of his barge being turned towards the main sea. Here the patriarch pours into the sea some water, which has been consecrated with particular prayers, and is said to have the virtue of allaying storms, and the fury of the waves. After this the doge drops a gold ring into the sea, thro' a hole near his seat, at the same time repeating these words, *desponsamus, te mare, in signum veri perpetuæ dominii*; i. e. we espouse thee, O sea, in sign of our real and perpetual dominion over thee. The ring indeed is of gold, but is plain, and without any stones; so that it cannot be of any great value. This ceremony is said to have been first instituted by pope Alexander III. in gratitude for the good offices which the Venetians had done him: For under the doge, Sebastiano Ziani, they defeated and took prisoner Otho, son of the emperor Frederick I. The truth of the whole story is dubious; but the circumstance of the emperor's purchasing the pope's pardon, with the scandalous submission of lying down and suffering the pope to tread on his neck, is without any foundation. However, on this day, prints, representing this extraordinary transaction, and paltry poems on the same subject, are publickly carried about and sold at Venice."

E To the Accounts we have already given of Damiens the Assassin, p. 45, and 99, we shall add the Manner of his Execution, which bears a great Resemblance to that of Ravalliac, which we gave our Readers, p. 5.

F "TOWARDS three o'clock, on Monday, March 28, notice was given to the commissaries, that every thing was ready for the execution: Upon which they instantly repaired to the town-hall, preceded, according to custom, by the officers and archers of the lieutenant of the short robe. Several days before, there had been prepared, at the common place of execution, called the Greve, a space of one hundred feet square, surrounded with pallisades, and having no entrance open, but in one corner, for the admission of the criminal, and for communication with the town-hall. This space was guarded on the inside by the lieutenant of the short robe (whose function, on these occasions, answers to that of the sheriff in England) and his company, and on the outside by the soldiers of the foot-watch. The horse-patrol

patrol was posted in the square of Veaux. The avenues of the Greve were lined at proper distances by detachments of the French guards, as also the way from the hall of justice to the church of Notre-dame. There were also corps-de-guards stationed at all the quarters and principal street ends of the town. In short, all the necessary precautions were taken to secure the publick order and tranquillity. The criminal being arrived at the church of Notre-dame, he acquitted himself of the ceremony of the *amende honorable*, in the form prescribed by his sentence, with an air of contrition and repentance. He was accompanied by two divines, who did not quit him till his last breath. Being come to the Greve, he desired to speak with the commissaries, who gave orders for him to be brought up to them, in the town-hall, which he accordingly was. All the declaration he made to them, was no more than to ask pardon of the archbishop, for the injurious expressions he had used concerning him; to declare, that his wife and daughter were innocent, and to recommend them to the charity of the commissaries; and, in fine, he declared, that in his crime there was neither plot or accomplice. Both the commissaries and divines united in exhortations to him, to avail himself of these last moments for discovering all he knew; but he persisted in averring that he had nothing more to declare. It is also to be observed, that during this time, the divines had several times presented a crucifix to him, which he respectfully kissed. The commissaries seeing there was nothing more to be expected from the criminal's declarations, ordered him to be led back to the Greve. He waited there some considerable time, because the executioner had not been careful enough to have every thing ready; for which he was afterwards punished by commitment, for several days, to the dungeon. When Damiens was stripped, it was observed, that he surveyed and considered all his body and limbs with attention, and that he looked round with firmness on the vast concourse of spectators. Towards five o'clock he was placed on the scaffold which had been erected in the middle of the enclosed area, and was raised about three feet and an half from the ground; the length from eight to nine feet, and of about the same breadth. The criminal was instantly tied, and afterwards fastened by iron gyves, which confined him under the arms, and above the thighs. The first torment he under-

went, was that of having his hand burnt in the flame of brimstone; the pain of which made him send forth such a terrible cry as might be heard a great way off. A moment afterwards he raised his head, and looked, for some time, earnestly at his hand, without renewing his cries, and without expressing any passion, or breaking out into any imprecation. To this first torment succeeded that of pinching him with red-hot pinchers, in the arms, thighs, and breasts. At each pinch he was heard to shriek in the same manner, as when his hand was burnt. He looked and gazed at each wound, and his cries ceased as soon as the pinching was over. They afterwards poured boiling oil, and melted lead and rosin, into every wound, except those of the breast, which produced, in all those circumstances, the same effect as the two first tortures. The tenor of his articulated exclamations, at times, was as follows: "Strengthen me, Lord God; strengthen me!—Lord God, have pity on me!—O Lord, my God, what do I not suffer!—Lord God, give me patience!" At length they proceeded to the ligatures of his arms, legs, and thighs, in order to dismember him. This preparation was very long and painful; the cords, streightly tied, bearing grievously upon the fresh wounds. This drew new cries from the sufferer, but did not hinder him from viewing and considering himself with a strange and singular curiosity. The horses having been put to the draught, the pulls were repeated for long time, with frightful cries on the part of the sufferer; the extension of whose members was incredible, and yet nothing gave signs of the dismemberment taking place. In spite of the straining efforts of the horses, which were young and vigorous, and, perhaps, too much so, being the more restive and unmanageable for drawing in concert; this last torment now lasted for more than an hour, without any prospect of its ending. The physician and surgeon certified to the commissaries, that it was almost impossible to accomplish the dismemberment, if the action of the horses was not aided by cutting the principal sinews, which might, indeed, suffer a length of extension, but could not be separated without an amputation. Upon this attestation the commissaries gave an order to the executioner, to make an amputation, with regard especially to the night coming on, as it seemed to be fitting that the execution should be before the close of the day. In consequence of this order, the executioner

quence of this order, the sinews of the sufferer were cut at the joints of the arms and thighs. The horses then drew afresh, and, after several pulls, a thigh and arm were seen to sunder from the body. Damiens still looked at this painful separation, and seemed to preserve some sense and knowledge after both thighs, and one arm, were thus severed from his body: Nor was it till the other arm went away that he expired. As soon as it was certain that there was no life left, the body and scattered limbs were thrown into a fire prepared for that purpose near the scaffold, where they were all reduced to ashes. The next day, after various formalities, in consequence of the execution, upon the conclusions of the attorney general, with regard to the family of Damiens, a sentence was issued, ordering his father, wife, and daughter, to quit the kingdom immediately, and for ever, under pain of death if ever they are found in it*. As to the brothers and sisters, they were enjoined to change their names, and the demolition of the house in which Damiens was born, was also ordered."

The writer in the Monthly Review, D who took his account from a work published, in four volumes, at Paris, entitled, *Procès Originaux et Procédures du Procès de Robert François D'Amiens, &c.* concludes his relation with the following judicious remark.

"Thus with respect to Damiens himself, and his family, was this procedure decided, on the fair review of which it will appear, that the whole of this affair is cleared up, and that this attempt on the part of Lewis XV. was the result of nothing but the madness of a poor wretch, (as it plainly appeared, in the course of the trial) ought long before to have been locked up in a madhouse †: So that whatever atrociousness there was in his crime, the detestation so justly due to it, is entirely lost, in the consideration of his being deprived of his senses, which rendered him rather an object of the deepest compassion, than of those infernal tortures

at which humanity shudders, and can hardly admit of a case being possible to exist, wherein it could be allowable to use them, or to forget, in any criminal, his being a fellow-creature."

A Of PARMESAN CHEESE. From KEYSER'S TRAVELS.

"THE excellency of the Parmesan cheese, so celebrated at all the elegant tables in Europe, proceeds from the excellent pastures in this country, particularly those about Placentia, where the meadows, during the whole summer, may be watered at pleasure, by means of small sluices which convey water from the Po. Besides, the waters of that river are impregnated with a slimy substance, which proves a very good manure to the grounds which they overflow. The cows here, yield an uncommon quantity of milk, so that in a good season the milk of fifty cows will make a rich cheese of a hundred weight every day. But, within a few miles of this fertile track of land, which does not extend above ten Italian miles in length, the cows do not yield such plenty of milk as they do in the Parmesan; nor is it so good. But, as in Germany great quantities of Dutch cheeses are sold, which never were in Holland, so likewise many thousands of pounds of cheese made in Lodi, Trino, Bologna, &c. pass under the name of Parmesan, especially as the peasants about Lodi, in the Milanese, have the like advantage of watering their meadows, so as to mow them four or five times a year. There are three kinds of Parmesan cheese: 1. Formaggio di Forma, which is commonly two palms in diameter, and about eight inches thick. 2. Formaggio di Robiole: And, 3. Formaggio di Robiolini. Sometimes saffron is used for colouring these cheeses, and half an ounce suffices for a hundred of them. Parmesan cheese is in greatest perfection when it is three or four years old; and that which crumbles in cutting is reckoned the best."

C c c 2

Mr.

It ought not here to be omitted, that the king of France had the charity, in consideration of the evident innocence of these unfortunate persons, and of the prejudices and difficulties they would have to encounter, in order to gain a livelihood, to give each of them a pension for life.

† Besides his way of talking to himself, a number of depositions were produced to form a complete proof of his having been long out of his mind. Amongst others, Anne de Sainte Rheuze, a lady to whom he had been servant, declared, that she had seen him away from having observed his madness; that, to specify one instance thereof, he had the choice of several convenient rooms to lodge in, he had chosen a garret altogether uncovered, into which it rained and snowed; that, when the deponent wanted him on an errand, he would excuse himself on the pretence of vapours; that he often look at himself in the glasses of the apartment; and that he was always talking to himself: But that, for the rest, she knew no other harm of him whilst he staid with her. In the deposition of Playoust, it is said, that Damiens charged him seriously with being a traitor, because he had by him a wax taper with seven holes in it, which was

Mr. BLACKLOCK'S Essay on Universal Etymology. Continued from p. 337.

Concerning the Use of ARTICLES ; with the Variations of an ENGLISH NOUN.

THOUGH every individual, of whatever kind, is distinguished with qualities different from those of its species ; yet, in an œconomy so wise as that of nature, it was necessary that every class of beings should possess some properties in common : For had all things been uniform, intelligent creatures would have had no motives to determine their choice ; and, on the contrary, had all things been different from each other in every circumstance and quality, we should never have been able to collect general principles of action, but been obliged to direct every single motion by a particular maxim.

Since, therefore, some degree both of variety and uniformity is necessary for the regulation of human life, it is also requisite that propositions should be either general or particular, according to the state of those things which are the subject of discourse. Thus we discover the use of *definitive* or *articular* pronouns ; which serve to distinguish individuals from individuals of the same kind, or one kind of beings from another *. Hence, when any word, by its own intrinsic power, sufficiently marks that difference, articles become unnecessary, and are for that reason not prefixed to it. Such are the proper names of men, animals, countries, &c. Yet when any of these names admit a plural, they likewise admit articles upon the same principles. Thus we say, "*the* Cæsars ;"—"*the* Fabii."

When any word includes the whole genus of being which it was intended to signify ; if that genus be not distinguished by individuals, it does not admit of articles. Such are the words, *heaven, nature, life*, and the names of metals : Yet if any of these words be used as comprehensive only of some particular part or mode of the ideas which they signify, articles then become proper. Thus we say, "*the* heaven of heavens ;"—"*the* life of man ;"—"*the* nature of animals ;"—"*the* gold of Peru."

Further, in distinguishing things from things, it will sometimes be necessary to mention such as are known, or have formerly occurred in discourse ; at other times such as are unknown, or have not formerly been the subjects of observation. Those of the last kind we mark in English by the article *an* before a vowel, and *a* before a consonant : Those of the former class are characterized by the article *the*.

It has already been said, that the variations of nouns arise from their sexes, numbers, or relations ; and that these are not, as in ancient languages, signified by different terminations, but by prepositions.

English nouns are therefore thus declined.

<i>Nature,</i>	<i>a Man.</i>	<i>the World.</i>
<i>of Nature.</i>	<i>of a Man,</i>	<i>of the World,</i>
<i>to Nature, &c.</i>	<i>to a Man, &c.</i>	<i>to the World, &c.</i>

For the formation of plurals, as too minute and particular for our present design, we refer the reader to English grammars.

Example of the Variations of an English Verb.

In our account of the affirmation, we have found that its accidents or variations are voices, persons, numbers, times, or tenses, and moods.

The voices are two, active, and passive ; and are explained in the account mentioned.

The persons are three : 1. He who speaks : 2. He who is addressed : 3. Whatever can be the subject of discourse.

The numbers are two : 1. Singular, comprehending only one thing : 2. Plural, containing indefinitely more than one.

Times, if minutely examined, may be multiplied to twelve ; which arise from the relation one time bears to another ; as actions or states are affirmed definitely or indefinitely present, past, future. It is sufficient for our purpose to distinguish the five generally given by grammarians, *viz.* the present ; the past incomplete, or preter-imperfect ; the past complete, or preter-perfect ; the past more than complete, or preter-perfect ; and the future.

Tenses are either simple or compound ; simple, when the time is implied in the form of the word itself ; compound, when it is signified by a part of the word joined with some auxiliary verb, or assisting affirmation.

In English the simple tenses are, the present, and past indefinite ; both of which are likewise often expressed by a compound tense. The rest are all compound ; and either formed from verbs or their participles, with some assisting affirmation.

* These observations, tho' founded on nature, are in practice more peculiar to Latin and English ; for in French and Greek, articles are used as entirely insignificant particles, and either distinguish the gender of nouns, or dignify the words to which they are prefixed.

These auxiliary affirmations are,

<i>am,</i>	} of which the past is {	<i>was.</i>
<i>do,</i>		<i>did.</i>
<i>have,</i>		<i>had.</i>
<i>may,</i>		<i>might.</i>
<i>can,</i>		<i>could.</i>
<i>will,</i>		<i>would.</i>
<i>shall,</i>		<i>should.</i>

The passive voice of verbs is entirely formed by joining their participles past with the verb *am* thro' all its moods and tenses.

The active voice is frequently formed by joining the active participle present with the same verb in the same manner.

The moods are likewise variously enumerated by grammarians. They tell us of the indicative, or mood of assertion; the optative, or mood of wishing; the conditional, or mood of possibility; the potential, or mood of power; the imperative, or mood of commanding; and the infinitive or unlimited mood. But the optative, conditional, and potential, have in most languages no distinct forms, are by grammarians reduced all to one, under the name of the *conjunctive* or *subjunctive* mood.

Moods, as well as tenses, are either simple or compound; and are formed either by the addition of some auxiliary verb, as in most tenses of the indicative, and all the conjunctive; or by the position of the pronoun to which the verb relates, as in the imperative; or by prefixing a participle, as in the infinitive.

The EXAMPLE. INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Present tense.	Perfect.
Sing.	1 <i>I Write</i>	<i>I have written</i>
	2 <i>Thou writest</i>	<i>Thou hast written</i>
	3 <i>He writeth.</i>	<i>He hath or has written.</i>
Plur.	1 <i>We write</i>	<i>We have written</i>
	2 <i>Ye write</i>	<i>Ye have written</i>
	3 <i>They write.</i>	<i>They have written.</i>
	Imperfect.	Pluperfect.
	<i>I wrote *</i>	<i>I had written</i>
	<i>Thou wrotest</i>	<i>Thou hadst written</i>
	<i>He wrote</i>	<i>He had written</i>
	<i>We wrote</i>	<i>We had written</i>
	<i>Ye wrote</i>	<i>Ye had written</i>
	<i>They wrote.</i>	<i>They had written.</i>

Future.

I shall or will write
Thou shalt or wilt write
He shall or will write
We shall or will write
Ye shall or will write
They shall or will write.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.	Perfect.
<i>I may or can write</i>	<i>I may have written</i>
<i>Thou mayst or canst write</i>	<i>Thou mayst have written</i>
<i>He may or can write</i>	<i>He may have written</i>
<i>We may or can write</i>	<i>We may have written</i>
<i>Ye may or can write</i>	<i>Ye may have written</i>
<i>They may or can write.</i>	<i>They may have written.</i>
Imperfect.	Pluperfect.
<i>I might, could, would, or should</i>	<i>I might, could, would, or should</i>
<i>Thou mightst, couldst, &c.</i>	<i>Thou mightst, couldst, &c.</i>
<i>He might, could, &c.</i>	<i>He might, could, &c.</i>
<i>We might, could, &c.</i>	<i>We might, could, &c.</i>
<i>Ye might, could, &c.</i>	<i>Ye might, could, &c.</i>
<i>They might, could, &c.</i>	<i>They might, could, &c.</i>

* Tho' this tense has been called the past indefinite; and tho' the proper imperfect in English be, "I did write," or "was writing;" yet, in naming and placing the times, we followed grammarians in general.

Future.

Future.

I shall have written
 Thou shalt have written
 He shall have written
 We shall have written
 Ye shall have written
 They shall have written.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. { 2 Write thou, or, Do thou write
 3 Let him write.
 Plur. { 1 Let us write
 2 Write ye, or, Do ye write
 3 Let them write.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

Perfect.

To write.

To have written.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Past.

Writing.

Written.

In the indicative present we sometimes say, "I do write, Thou dost write," &c. in the imperfect, "I did write, Thou didst write," &c.

In the conjunctive present, "May I write, Can I write, If I write, Write I, or, Read I;" in the imperfect, "Might I write, Could I write, Would I write," &c.

When the verb is passive, we likewise say, "I were ruined, I were gone," &c.

In the pluperfect of the conjunctive we use, "I had, Thou hadst, He had, written," &c. for, "I should have, Thou shouldst have, He should have, written."

In the imperative, not only the poets, but likewise some late authors in prose, have said, "Turn we," for, "Let us turn:" To which we may add, "Be that as it will," for, "Let that be as it will."

From the last (viz. the 49th) Volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society, Part 2. for the Year 1756, we shall give the following Account of a Treatise, in Latin, presented and dedicated to the Royal Society, intitled, Gottlob Caroli Springsfeld, M. D. &c. Commentatio de prerogativa Thermarum Carolina-rum in dissolvendo Calculo vesicae prae aqua calcis vivae, by William Watson, Member of the Royal Academy of Physicians at Madrid, and F. R. S.

DR. Springsfeld's treatise, which he lately communicated to the Royal Society, contains a series of experiments and observations upon the Carlsbad waters in Bohemia*, as a solvent for the stone in the bladder; from whence it appears, that these waters have that property in a much higher degree than even lime-water. The Carlsbad waters have been long celebrated for their excellent effects in removing, or at least relieving, many of the disorders to which mankind is subject. How high they stood in the opinion of the great Hoffman, almost every part of his writings bears testimony; and if, to their other before-known properties, they should prove a safe, easy, and effectual solvent for the stone in the kidneys and

bladder, it certainly would greatly enhance their value.

Our author has very attentively considered the writings of doctors Jurin, Hales, Hartley, Whytt, and others, concerning solvents for the stone. He has administered to several patients, with little or no success, the late Mrs. Stephens's medicine, with the strictest observance of all the cautions said to be necessary in courses of that medicine. And, tho' he allows every thing to be true that has been laid down by Dr. Whytt and others, in relation to oyster-shell lime-water, he does not scruple to assert, that the Carlsbad waters, which, as will hereafter appear, have great analogy to calcarious waters, are a far more excellent solvent for the stone in the kidneys and bladder than any lime-water. Of this truth he is satisfied by various experiments, several of which were made by himself alone, and others in conjunction with our learned and ingenious brother Dr. Lieberkuhn, whose exactness as well as fidelity in making experiments of this kind no one will question.

Dr. Springsfeld, in a treatise upon the Carlsbad waters, published by him in the year 1749, has shewn by undoubted experiments, that these waters partake al-

ways

* Carlsbad, or Charles's Bath, lies near the conflux of a little river, with the river Egra, about 20 or 25 miles below the town of Egra.

ways of an alkaline principle; for every pint of them, besides the neutral purging salt, contains three grains of alkaline salt, and 10 grains of calcarious earth; for which reason they ferment with every species of acids. I before mentioned, that these waters have great analogy with lime-water; and if they continue in the baths for any considerable time, they not only turn milky, like lime-water, but have a pellicle upon them as that water is observed to have. They have likewise a gently constringing taste; that was it not for their saline taste they could not easily be distinguished from lime-water.

It must here be premised, that all hard bodies, viz. pieces of wood, bone, stones, earthen vessels, bits of straw, and such like, are incruited over by lying in the Carlsbad waters, and that in a very little time. These bodies, in the space of a night, will be covered with a tophaceous crust, which continually increases: But human calculi, tho' hard in themselves, are not incruited thereby, but are rather dissolved; which is the more remarkable. The same effects are observed upon pieces of the hardest cheese, which swell in these waters, and are changed into a kind of pultice.

In the Treatise before us, our author has given the detail of many experiments, which prove the solvent power of these waters. I shall lay a few of them only before you, from which an opinion both of our author's exactness in making them, as well as how far he is justified in his conclusions, may be formed. And here I must observe, which should be a very comfortable consideration for the inhabitants in these parts, that our author has been obliged frequently to suspend his researches for want of human calculi, which is a disease exceedingly rare in Bohemia.

June 20, 1749. A stone of a brown colour, which weighed near two ounces and half, was placed in a china basin near that source which is called Brudel, in such a manner as to be continually covered with the warm water. Upon the next day the external crust began to grow soft; upon the third, you might make an impression thereupon with your nail as upon cheese; upon the fourth and fifth, it was dissolved to the nucleus; upon the sixth, the nucleus itself was dissolved, and in the bottom of the basin there was left a white acid mass, like pultice, or newly steeped cheese; this was impalpable between the fingers. In this time the basin was in-

crusted with a very hard tophaceous mass, of the thickness of a quill. Certain calculi, not bigger than pease, were dissolved thoroughly, some in one day, and the rest in two.

June 12, 1750. A stone, weighing more than half an ounce, was placed in the same manner as the former, and not a grain of it remained on the fourth day. At this time a clergyman, who was in a course of these waters for gouty complaints, voided six stones, which all were dissolved in the same manner.

A nobleman, who was afflicted with bloody urine, from calculi in the kidneys, came to Carlsbad for the relief of his complaints; and brought with him some small calculi, which he had voided a few years before. By Dr. Lieberkuhn's advice, Dr. Springsfeld divided these calculi into four equal parts, each of which weighed six grains. One part of these was infused in the water of the source called Brudel; the second, in the New Spring; the third, in that near the mill. In 12 hours the first part had lost five grains; the second, four; and the third only one grain. The fourth portion was put upon a linen rag, which was stretched over the bottom of a funnel. Into this funnel the nobleman was directed to make water every day before dinner, after his having drank his quantity of Carlsbad water. Upon this, these calculi, after eight days, had lost two-thirds of their weight, viz. four grains. It must be here remarked, that this nobleman, during the regimen, did void several small calculi, which he had not done for some years. A larger quantity of bloody urine than usual attended the parting with these stones; but this continued only two or three days, and afterwards went quite off; and this nobleman from that time was relieved from his former complaints, has enjoyed, and does yet enjoy, the most perfect health.

In the year 1754, our author became possessed of a calculus, which was of a flinty hardness, and bore a bright polish. It weighed a quarter of an ounce. He conjectured, that a much longer time would be necessary to dissolve this stone; but what was very remarkable, it dissolved sooner than the rest; for after having been immersed 24 hours, two grains of it only remained undissolved. This stone was not placed in the China basin as the others were, but suspended in a little loose woyen net, that it might more freely be washed by the water. Dr. Lieberkuhn was at this time at Carlsbad; he was present at this experiment,

periment, and was witness of its truth. The net used in this experiment was covered with a tophaceous crust, from being steeped in the water.

The next year, when Dr. Lieberkuhn returned to Carlsbad, he brought with him, for experiment-sake, several calculi, some of which were large ones. He made there many experiments, in which our author assisted. A large stone was sawed into four pieces nearly equal. One of these, weighing 99 grains, was put into a little linen bag, and immersed in the source called Brudel; the second, in like manner, which weighed 96 grains, into that called the New Spring; the third, weighing 93 grains, into that near the mill; the fourth was set apart for other trials. After four days immersion they were severally examined. The first had lost 85 grains; the second, 33 grains; the third, only 16 grains. That it might be estimated in what degree the solvent power of the Carlsbad water did exceed that of lime-water, the following experiment was tried. Three pieces of calculi, each exactly 30 grains in weight, were put into separate phials. Upon one was poured some fresh egg-shell lime-water; upon the second, some Carlsbad water; upon the third, some of the urine of a person daily drinking these waters for the recovery of his health. These phials were all placed in one of the canals, which carries off the waste water from the baths: The degree of heat in this place was, by Fahrenheit's thermometer, 96, much the same as the heat of human blood. The lime-water, the Carlsbad water, and the urine, were changed every day, and the process continued for 14 days. Upon the 15th, the remaining fragments of stone were taken out of the phials, and weighed when dried. The piece macerated in lime-water had lost one grain; that in the Carlsbad water, six grains; that in the urine, five grains. According therefore to this experiment, the solvent power of the Carlsbad water was six times that of the urine; five times greater than that of the lime-water.

The solvent power of medicated urine is of very great importance, and requires more particular attention, as our greatest expectations in dissolving the stone in the bladder must arise from that. It was therefore very fit that our author should investigate, as far as was in his power, the solvent property of the urine of those who drank these waters. He therefore suspended to the end of a funnel a suffi-

ciently hard and compact calculus, weighing about an ounce. This was contained in a linen rag, so that the urine might readily pass over it; and a person who used the Carlsbad waters every morning, after having taken them, constantly made a water into that funnel; from whence it came to pass, that on the 16th day the stone was half dissolved, and the remaining part was become so porous and friable that it almost fell to pieces. No one can suppose, that the urine of a man perfectly in health, would have the same solvent property; lest however that should happen, our author suspended a piece of a calculus, weighing two drachms, in the same manner with the preceding, and made water upon it himself many times a day; but this piece of calculus, after 12 days, was so far from being lessened, that it had increased two grains in weight.

Our author, lest he should be thought to have depended too much upon one set of experiments, made others. Among several calculi, which Dr. Lieberkuhn had communicated to him, there was one exceedingly hard. This he cut into four parts, each weighing exactly 80 grains. Each of these was put into a separate phial. Upon the first was poured fresh oyster-shell lime-water; upon the second, Carlsbad water; upon the third, the urine of one who drank these waters; upon the fourth, the urine of one perfectly in health, and who only drank for his breakfast some cups of tea. These phials were placed in the same manner with those before-mentioned, and their heat kept constantly the same. Every day these calculi had fresh liquid poured upon them after the old was separated. At the end of 20 days these stones were dried and weighed. The fragment infused in oyster-shell lime-water was found to have lost almost three grains; that in Carlsbad water 22 grains; that in medicated urine 14 grains; but that infused in the urine of the man in health had increased three grains. These experiments therefore leave no room to doubt of, either the solvent power of the Carlsbad water itself, or that of the urine of those who drink these waters.

Our author has a very curious remark in relation to a person who laboured under the stone, and who drank these waters for two months. He daily voided, with his urine, a large quantity of white viscid mucus; which, after filtration of the aqueous parts from it, was found to be a white earthy powder, rubbed off, as it were, from a stone. The quantity of this powder saved

saved during the space of a month amounted to more than three ounces. If some of this powder was put into the urine of one who drank Carlsbad water, it was immediately converted into a pultaceous substance; but if into that of one who did not drink this water, it fell quite undissolved to the bottom of the vessel.

Dr. Springsfeld observes, that the Carlsbad water has great power in dissolving the tephaceous crust which frequently covers the teeth. During the course of these waters, this crust most generally separates from the teeth, and falls off.

The author afterwards tells us, that the customary dose of Carlsbad water is not less than six, seven, or eight pints, taken every morning; and he adds an experiment, from whence he concludes with great probability, that this water, by means of its alkaline lixivium, dissolves the gluten by which the terrestrial parts of the human calculus are held together, after which dissolution, these terrestrial parts fall asunder, and pass off by urine. *Quere*, If some sort of alkaline lixivium may not be made by art, that would have the same effect.

From the same Volume we shall give the following Observations made upon the BRIMSTONE-HILL, in the Island of Guadelupa, by John Andrew Peyssonel, M. D.

THE island of Guadelupa is not the only one of the American Antilles that has volcanoes and mines of brimstone; few are without them. They are to be found in Martinico, Dominica, St. Christopher's, St. Lucia; and all these islands produce sulphur, pumice-stones, and other substances usually found in volcanoes.

The mountain, upon which I made my observations, is called La Souffriere, or Brimstone-hill, because it contains ores of sulphur; and its summit constantly emits smoke, and sometimes flames. It is very high, and forms a kind of truncated cone. It rises above the chain of mountains that occupy the center of the island, and runs thro' all its length from north to south. This conical mountain is about three leagues from the sea shore, east, west, and south, and therefore almost in the middle of the southern part of the island.

The journey up this mountain is not so difficult as it was in the time of Father Labat, in the year 1695. Much more commodious roads are now used than which he followed. Travellers generally lie at some house at the foot of the mountain; August, 1757.

mountain; from whence they go on horseback as far as the torrent, where they have the choice of two different ways: The first begins at a place called Les Gommiers, or The Gum-trees, along the river of Galleons; the other lies towards the middle of the mountain, at a place called Tarare, where they cross the river St. Lewis.

You generally set out early from the place where you have spent the night, and breakfast in the cool of the morning, on the banks of one of the rivers, whose waters are very clear and good, and produce great quantities of small fish, such as cray-fish, bull-heads, eels, &c. This is one of those delights so emphatically described by father du Tertre. We perceived these waters to be diuretic, by the sudden effect they had upon us.

C We took the road of the gum-trees, as being the easiest. I soon observed, that the woods differed in kind as we ascended; the trees are smaller, and are no more than shrubs at the top, that is to say, on a level with the other mountains. Here you meet with none but mountain-mangles, whose wood is crooked and bends downwards. The bark of these mangles is a true jesuit's bark *. When we had passed thro' this forest of mangles, which are as a curtain, we go into the savannah. A savannah in this country is a kind of natural meadow. This particular one is made up of fern, moss, a sort of ananas, and wild aloes, and such-like plants, without either tree or shrub. I believe we met with almost all the hundred different sorts of fern, which make up father Plumiere's voluminous work.

F We walked on for about 600 paces, in a path that goes thro' this savannah: The way is rugged. The ananas, that are very bushy, and above two feet high, conceal the roots and rocks, which makes walking very troublesome. About nine in the morning, after an hour's march from the place where we had breakfasted, we arrived at the spring-head of the river of Galleons, south of the Brimstone-hill. At the place called The Three Springs, we found the waters so hot as not to be borne. The neighbouring ground smokes, and is full of brown earth, like the dross of iron. In other places the earth is red like colcothar, and even dyes one's fingers; but these earths are tasteless. Near these three burning hot springs are some others, that are lukewarm, and some very cold. We put some eggs into the hot ones, and they were boiled in three minutes, and hard in seven.

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F. Labat made the same observation. See Voyage aux Isles de l'Amerique. Tom. II.

I had brought a hydrometer, or instrument to weigh liquors, which I plunged six lines in the common water of the rivers to leeward, and two lines in sea water. It sunk 12 lines in the hot, and eight in the lukewarm springs.

When we had made our observations on the different sorts of earth and water, we entered a valley between the Brimstone-hill and the mountain that lies southward, called The Mountain of the three Rivers. Here we met some negroes carrying brimstone to sell it in the low-lands. We walked in the same savannah, and among the same weeds, which grew so thick that we could not discover the nature of the soil.

We went on about the length of 400 paces, when we began to get sight of the windward, or of the eastern coast of the island. Having likewise discovered the burning gulph to the northward of us, we crawled up to get at it. We were obliged to help ourselves with our hands, feet, elbows, and knees, and to hold by the fern, aloes, and other plants, some of which were prickly, and very troublesome. We were about an hour and a half getting up to the height of about 500 feet; 'tis true we might have taken a smoother way by going round about. At last, quite out of breath, we reached the gulph, at the place whence the smoke issues. This place is at the foot of a steep bank, and may be about 25 toises in breadth: There is no grass to be seen, nothing but sulphur and calcined earth; the ground is full of crevices, which emit smoke or vapours; these cracks are deep, and you hear the sulphur boil. Its vapours rising yield very fine chemical flowers, or a pure and refined sulphur. It is chiefly found in those places where the earth lies hollow, and upon the chinks or funnels you see the spirit of sulphur run down like fair water, and you breathe an intolerable smell of brimstone. The ground is loose, insomuch that we could thrust our canes up to the head, and drew them out as hot as if we had plunged them into lime when it is flaking. Having inadvertently run ourselves into this loose ground among these chinks, and being smothered with the smoke or vapours, we were continually afraid of sinking, and meeting with some hole or pit, and so tumbling into hell from the top of this mountain, which we imagined to be one of the vents of the infernal regions, or a mouth of the burning gulph; and we expected to perish like Pliny the naturalist, who was smothered by the flames of Vesuvius, which

is said to have happened in the 79th year of the Christian æra, at the time of that great earthquake, which, having overturned whole cities, drove the ashes as far as Africa, Syria and Egypt. I confess, the distance that these ashes are said to have travelled thro' the air, appears to me to be very great, for Italy is near 1000 leagues from Syria.

We hastened out of this dangerous situation, and continued climbing to the top of the mountain, keeping to the east, or windward. When we got to the summit, we discovered another gulph or funnel, that opened some years since, and emits nothing but smoke. The top of the mountain is, as father du Tertre says, a very uneven plain, covered with heaps of burnt and calcined earth of various sizes; the ground smokes only at the new funnel, but appears to have formerly burnt in many places; for we observed abundance of these crevices, and even gutters, and very large and deep chinks, which must have burnt in former times.

The same reasons that obliged us to quit the burning gulph, probably hindered father Labat from viewing this summit, and prevented his coming at the knowledge of a very deep abyfs or precipice, which is in the middle of this flat.

It is said, there was once a great earthquake in this island, and that the Brimstone-hill took fire, and vomited ashes on all sides. This mountain then cleft in two; but it is not said in what year this phenomenon happened. I am apt to think it was then that this abyfs or precipice opened. Perhaps the volcano having been fired by lightning, the salts of the earth joined with the sulphur produced the effect of gunpowder, and occasioned this dreadful earthquake. The mountain having split, cast forth ashes and sulphurous matters all around, and from that time no earthquake has been felt in the island.

These phenomena are but too common in Italy, particularly in the kingdom of Naples; and in other countries where there are volcanos, we are told of many terrible disasters of this kind. In 1556 a volcano in the island of Java poured forth a torrent of melted and burning sulphur with such impetuosity, that 10,000 persons perished in three days. The year mount Guamanapi, in one of the Bandava islands, made terrible havoc; the waters of the sea were heated to a degree near the island, that the fish

found ready boiled upon the strand, but we do not hear that any of those mountains ever split in two like this.

We cannot doubt of the dreadful effects which have been, and still are produced by earthquakes, witness the last that happened at Jamaica, and now that of Lisbon.

The abyss I am speaking of, is in the middle of the flat, behind two crags or points, that rise above the mountain, and on the north side answers to the great cleft, which goes down above 1000 feet perpendicular, and penetrates above 100 paces into the flat, and is more than 20 feet broad; so that in this place the mountain is fairly split, from the top down to the basis of the cone.

On the north side, opposite to the cleft, and at the foot of the mountain, in a little plain, is a pool, which is said to ebb and flow like the sea, and to increase and decrease at certain times, according to the periods of the moon; but people are fond of ascribing wonderful properties to things, which, if simply related, would not appear so extraordinary. For my part, I am apt to think this pool is formed by the waters that drain along the great cleft into this little plain, where the same earthquake has sunk a hollow place near the great subterranean cavern, of which by and by, and that the variations of the water in this pool are occasioned by the rains.

It was about noon when we got upon the flat, on the summit of the mountain. It looks as if it had formerly been of a conical figure, and had lost its top by earthquakes. What confirms me in this conjecture is the pieces of rock which still subsist, and form those spires, or little cones, that are scattered here and there upon the summit; the two most considerable of which are towards the west, and make, as it were, a pair of horns to the mountain.

Here we dined, and rested above an hour. There is a most delightful prospect. You discover below, the islands of Martinico, Dominica, the Saints, Mari-galante, and the whole extent of Guadeloupe. It is said those of St. Vincent, St. Kitts, and even St. Martin, have been seen from the top of this mountain. Be that as it will, we observed very distinctly Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, Radonde, and several other islands.

The air at top is bleak and sharp, but I cannot say I found the cold very intense.

* A remarkable instance of the fall of a vast mass of snow from the Alps, and of mischief occasioned by it, is mentioned by Paulus Jovius, in his life of Pompeius Columna.—Pompeius—trans Alpes contendit, quo itinere summum se vitæ periculum adiisse sæpe memorabat, quum ipso peninas superante Alpes devoluta ingens e summis Alpium juvenis nivium moles permultos omnis generis mortales, et in his integram sedunorum legationem paucis ante se passibus oppressisset.

It is true many negroes have perished there with cold; but that is not to be wondered at, as these people are not inured to the severity of the weather, and go naked; they wear no clothes but a pair of drawers, and have nothing to eat. Sometimes they are caught in the rain, or exposed to damps and fogs; or else, when they are all in a sweat with fatigue and labour, and lie down to rest, the cold seizes them and chills their blood; and it is no wonder if they perish in this condition.

Besides the fine prospect you enjoy at the top of this mountain, you have the pleasure, as father du Tertre observes, of seeing the clouds gather below, and hearing the thunder rumble under your feet. We actually saw the clouds rise from the sea, and spread over the land on the side of the wind, sometimes passing where we stood, and sometimes lower. These clouds are no other than damp fogs. The Brimstone-hill is seldom clear of these damps.

As my thermometers and barometers were broke in going up, I could make no observations on the gravity and properties of the air. It was but in my subsequent journeys to this mountain, that I could in some measure gratify my curiosity in these particulars. We had only time to examine the great cavern and the great cleft above it, and then withdrew to the habitation whence we came, being very weary; for in coming down we were often obliged to slide, sometimes sitting, sometimes lying on our backs, and holding by the fern. We frequently tumbled into holes, where we were almost buried, but were in no great danger, because the fern and moss make a kind of down, pretty rough indeed, which prevents the hurt of a fall; but all this is very tiresome. We met with abundance of holes or nests of black devils, a kind of sea birds, that come from the north, and hatch their young upon this mountain.

[The second journey in our next.]

From the same. An Account of what happened at BERGEMOLETTO, by the tumbling down of vast Heaps of Snow from the * Mountains there, on March 19, 1755.

“IN the neighbourhood of Demonte, as one descends thro’ the upper valley of Stura, on the left hand, about an hour

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hour and half distant from the road leading to the castle of Demonte, towards the middle of the mountain, there were some houses in a place called by the inhabitants Bergemoletto, which on the 19th of March, in the morning, (there being then a great deal of snow) were entirely overwhelmed and ruined by two vast bodies of snow, that tumbled down from the upper mountain. All the inhabitants were then in their houses, except one Joseph Rochia, a man of about 50, who with his son, a lad of 15, were on the roof of his house, endeavouring to clear away the snow, which had fallen, without any intermission, for three preceding days. A priest going by to mass advised him to come down, having just before observed a body of snow tumbling not far distant from the said Rochia's house, but which being not large had done no harm. The man imagining this small mass would be followed by larger ones, got down from the roof with great precipitation, and fled with his son he knew not whither; but scarce had he got 30 or 40 steps, before his son, who followed him, fell down; on which looking back, he saw his own house and those of his neighbours covered with an high mountain of snow. He lifted up his son, and then, reflecting that his wife, his sister, two of his children, and all his effects were buried under this vast heap of snow, he fainted away; but soon after recovering, got safe to a friend's house.

Twenty two persons were buried under this vast mass of snow, which was 60 English feet in height, insomuch that many men, who were ordered to give them all possible assistance, despaired of being able to do them the least service.

After five days, Joseph Rochia having recovered of his fright, and being able to work, got upon the snow (with his son, and two brothers of his wife) to try if they could find the exact place under which his house and stable were buried; but tho' many openings were made in the snow, they could not find the desired place. However the month of April proving very hot, the snow beginning to soften, and indeed a great deal of it melted, this unfortunate man was again encouraged to use his best endeavour to recover the effects he had in the house, and to bury the remains of his family. He therefore made new openings in the snow, and threw earth into them, which helps to melt the snow and ice. On the 24th of April the snow was greatly diminished,

and he conceived better hopes of finding out his house, by breaking the ice (which was six English feet thick) with iron bars, and observing the snow to be softer underneath the ice, he thrust down a long pole, and thought it touched the ground; but the evening coming on he proceeded no farther.

His wife's brother, who lived at Demonte, dreamed the same night, that his sister was still alive, and begged him to help her. Affected by this dream, he rose early in the morning, and went to Bergemoletto, where he told his dream to Joseph and his neighbours; and, after resting himself a little, went with them to work upon the snow, where they made another opening, which led them to the house they searched for; but finding no dead bodies in its ruins, they sought for the stable, which was about 240 English feet distant, and having found it, they heard a cry of "Help, my dear brother." Being greatly surprized as well as encouraged by these words, they laboured with all diligence till they had made a large opening, thro' which the brother, who had the dream, immediately went down, where the sister, with an agonizing and feeble voice told him, "I have always trusted in God and you, that you would not forsake me." The other brother and the husband then went down, and found still alive the wife about 45, the sister about 35, and a daughter about 13 years old. These women they raised on their shoulders to men above, who pulled them up as it were from the grave, and carried them to a neighbouring house; they were unable to walk, and so wasted that they appeared like mere shadows. They were immediately put to bed; and gruel made with rye-flour and a little butter was given to recover them. Some days after the intendant came to see them, and found the wife still unable to rise from her bed, or use her feet, from the intense cold she had endured, and the uneasiness of the posture she had been in. The sister, whose legs had been bathed with hot wine, could walk with some difficulty; and the daughter needed no farther remedies, for she was quite recovered.

On the intendant's interrogating the women, they told him, that their appetite was not yet returned; that the little food they eat (excepting broths and gruels) lay heavy on their stomachs, and that the moderate use of wine had done them great good: They also gave him the account that follows.

In the morning of the 19th of March we were in the stable, with a boy of six years old and a girl about 14; in the same stable were six goats, one of which having brought forth two dead kids the evening before, we went to carry her a small vessel full of rye-flour gruel; there were also an ass and five or six fowls. We were sheltering ourselves in a warm corner of the stable till the church bell should ring, intending to attend the service.

The wife relates, that wanting to go out of the stable to kindle a fire in the house for her husband, who was then clearing away the snow from the top thereof, she perceived a mass of snow breaking down towards the east, on which she went back into the stable, shut the door, and told her sister of it. In less than three minutes they heard the roof break over their heads, and also part of the ceiling of the stable. The sister advised her to get into the rack and manger, which she did very carefully. The ass was tied to the manger, but got loose by kicking and struggling, and tho' it did not break the manger, it threw down the little vessel, which the sister took up, and used afterwards to hold the melted snow which served them for drink.

Very fortunately the manger was under the main prop of the stable, and thereby resisted the weight of the snow. Their first care was to know what they had to eat: The sister said she had in her pocket 15 white chesnuts; the children said they had breakfasted, and should want no more that day. They remembered there were 30 or 40 loaves in a place near the stable, and endeavoured to get at them, but were not able, by reason of the vast quantity of snow. On this they called out for help as loudly as they possibly could, but were heard by nobody. The sister came again to the manger, after she had tried in vain to come at the loaves, gave two chesnuts to the wife, and eat two herself, and they drank some snow water. All this while the ass was very restless and continued kicking, and the goats bleated very much, but soon after they heard no more of them. Two of the goats however were left alive, and were near the manger; they felt them very carefully, and knew by so doing that one of them was big, and would kid about the middle of April; the other gave milk, wherewith they preserved their lives.

The women affirmed, that during all the time they were thus buried, they saw not one ray of light, nevertheless, for

about 20 days, they had some notion of night and day; for when the fowls crowed they imagined it was break of day; but at last the fowls died.

The second day, being very hungry, they eat all the remaining chesnuts, and drank what milk the milch goat yielded, which for the first days was near two pounds a day, but the quantity decreased gradually.

The third day, being very hungry, they again endeavoured to get to the place where the loaves were, near the stable, but they could not penetrate to it thro' the snow. They then resolved to take all possible care to feed the goats, as very fortunately, over the ceiling of the stable, and just above the manger, there was an hay-loft, with a hole thro' which the hay was put down into the rack. This opening was near the sister, who pulled down the hay and gave it to the goats as long as she could reach it, which when she could no longer do, the goats climbed upon her shoulders, and reached it themselves.

On the sixth day the boy sickened, complaining of most violent pains in the stomach, and his illness continued six days, on the last of which he desired his mother, who all this time had held him in her lap, to lay him at his length in the manger. She did so, and taking him by the hand felt it was very cold; she then put her hand to his mouth, and finding it likewise very cold, she gave him a little milk; the boy then cried, "O my father in the snow! Oh! father! father!" and then expired.

The mother told the sister the boy was dead, and then laid him in the manger near where the sister was. In the mean while the quantity of milk given by the goat diminished daily, and the fowls being dead they could no more distinguish night and day; but according to their calculation the time was near when the other goat should kid, which, as they computed, would happen about the middle of April: At length they found the goat was kidding by its cries; the sister helped it; they killed the kid to save the milk for their own subsistence; and now they knew it was the middle of April. Whenever they called this goat it would come and lick their faces and hands, and gave them every day two pounds of milk, for which reason they still bear a great affection to this same goat.

They say, during all this time, hunger gave them but little uneasiness, except on the first five or six days; that their greatest pain

pain was from the extreme coldness of the melted snow water, which fell on them, from the stench of the dead ass, dead goats, fowls, from lice, &c. but more than all from the very uneasy posture they were obliged to continue in; for tho' the place in which they were buried was 12 English feet long, eight wide, and five high, the manger in which they sat squatting against the wall, was no more than three feet four inches broad.

For 36 days they had no evacuation by stool after the first days; the melted snow water (which after some time they drank without doing them harm) was discharged by urine. The mother said she had never slept, but the sister and daughter declare they slept as usual. The mother and sister say, that on the day they were buried their monthly evacuations were upon them, but they had not the least sign of them afterwards.

The above account was attested by the said women before the Intendant, on the 16th of May, 1755.

Whether from this account it may not be concluded, that it was possible for the famous Betty Canning to live for so many days in the manner she said she did, we shall leave to our readers to judge.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 331.

BY our submitting so tamely and so long to the Spanish insults and depredations at sea, their governors in America, and perhaps the court of Spain itself, began, it seems, to think, that we durst not resent any act of injustice they did towards us, in consequence of which opinion, and in order to distress our colonies in Carolina, they published at St. Augustine, in Florida, about the year 1737, a proclamation, by which they promised protection and freedom to all negro slaves that should desert and resort to that garrison; and this proclamation they took, privately, all the pains they could to have communicated or notified to the negro slaves in our colonies of Carolina. Upon this several slaves deserted from these colonies, and took refuge in St. Augustine. General Oglethorpe, upon his return to Georgia, sent an officer to St. Augustine, to demand the restoring of some of these negro deserters, and to complain of this proclamation, to which the Spanish governor made a very polite answer, and shewed the orders he had from the court of Spain for publishing such a proclamation, consequently he was so far from giving up the negro deserters, that he gave them all their freedom, and

honoured one of them with a commission. The news of this usage being, by Spanish emissaries, industriously spread thro' Carolina, about 20 Angola negroes being assembled on Sunday, the 9th of September, 1739, they resolved to march off all together, and to force their way to St. Augustine, for which purpose they chose one of their number as captain, and, by surprising a warehouse, and murdering the people belonging to it, they marched off in triumph. In their march they were joined by many other negroes, so that their number increased to near 100; and as they passed along they burnt every house, and murdered every man, woman, and child, they found in their way, so that they might all have escaped, had they made no stop in their march; but instead of burning the rum they found in the houses they set fire to, they made use of it for burning themselves; for so many of them got drunk, that they were obliged to stop upon the road, to extinguish by sleep the liquid fire they had swallowed. This gave time to the people of the country to assemble and to come up with them, perhaps before many of them had slept out their dose, whereupon a battle ensued, in which they were totally routed, and all either killed or made prisoners, either in the engagement, or in the pursuit afterwards, for we never heard that so much as one of them got the length of St. Augustine, which was such a discouragement, that it put an end to any desertion for the future.

Nov. 18, 1740, almost the whole city of Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, was destroyed by a fire, which broke out about two o'clock in the afternoon, in a sadler's house, opposite to Mr. James Crockatt's, in the broad street, and as the weather had been fair for many weeks, and most of the houses built of wood, they took fire like gunpowder, so that there was no stopping the conflagration, which was made more rapid by a strong north west wind, until it had laid waste every combustible thing in its way. Stone and brick, as well as timber houses, warehouses, storehouses, sheds, and cellars, with most of the goods in them, and even the goods upon the wharfs, all underwent the same fate; and, as the wind carried the flames over the best built, the richest, and most trading part of the city, the loss in houses and goods was computed to amount to at least 300,000l. a most amazing loss, if we consider that this happened in a country, where but seventy years before there was not a house, nor an European

* See Lond. Mag. for 1753, p. 142, 143, 150. † See Lond. Mag. for 1740, p. 152.

pean face to be seen. Upon this extraordinary misfortune, an application to his majesty for assistance was presently resolved on, and a petition to parliament was presented on the 5th of February following for the same purpose, which being recommended by his majesty, the parliament thereupon granted 20,000*l.* for the re-settling and re-establishing the unhappy sufferers of the province of South-Carolina, in the late dreadful fire at Charles-Town *.

As they have frequent hurricanes in Carolina, it would have exceeded the bounds we have prescribed to ourselves to have given an account of them; but that which happened in September, 1752, was so extraordinary, that we cannot avoid giving a short account of it. On the 14th, in the evening, it began to blow very hard from the north-east, and continued blowing from the same point till about four o'clock the next morning, when the wind became more violent, and increased every moment till nine. At that hour the tide of flood came in with surprising impetuosity, filling the harbour in a few minutes, so that, before eleven, all the vessels in it were drove on shore, except the Hornet man of war, which rode it out by cutting away her mainmast. All the wharfs and bridges were ruined, and every house, storehouse, &c. upon them beaten down, and carried away, with all the goods contained in them, as were also many houses in the town. Almost all the tiled and slated houses were uncovered, and great quantities of merchandize in the storehouses in the Bay-street damaged, by their doors being burst open. The town likewise was overflowed, the sea having rose upwards of ten feet above the high water mark at spring tides, so that the ships were drove so high up on the land, that no spring tide could bring them off; and many of the boats, that were not dashed to pieces, were drove into the woods, corn-fields, and marshes, about the town. In short, nothing was now to be seen but ruins of houses, wrecks of boats, canoes, and periaguas, and incredible quantities of all sorts of timber, barrels, staves, and shingles, with household and other goods, driving with great violence thro' the streets, and round about the town, whilst many of the inhabitants were standing up almost to the necks in a tempestuous sea, and expecting in a few minutes to be swallowed up, with all that belonged to them, in the raging ocean, as the tide of flood, according to its common course, ought to have continued till

after one o'clock. But about ten minutes after eleven the wind veered to the south-east, and, tho' it continued its violence, the waters amazingly fell above five feet in ten minutes; whereas had they continued to rise till one o'clock, and to beat against the houses with such fury, every house in the town must have been overthrown, and every inhabitant must have perished; but the waters soon came to their usual level, and the hurricane was by three o'clock entirely over. Many people were however drowned, and others much hurt by the fall of the houses and chimnies: And in the country too the damage was inconceivable. For about thirty miles round Charles-Town, upon the land side, there was hardly a plantation that had an out-house or a fence left standing; and the roads were so encumbered with trees and branches blown or broke down, that travelling was rendered extremely difficult; so that the loss in timber-trees, as well as in cattle, sheep, hogs, and all sorts of ground provisions, was very considerable†.

Since this hurricane nothing very remarkable has happened in South-Carolina, and as to North-Carolina nothing has happened since its being made a separate province, unless it was now and then a dispute between their governor and their assembly, which sort of disputes we have avoided, as much as possible, taking any notice of, because the facts are generally on both sides so disguised and misrepresented, that it is impossible to come at the truth. Therefore we shall conclude this History of the two Carolinas, with the following account of their exports, taken from the books of their respective custom-houses; and as all these exports are either brought to Great-Britain, or the produce thereof lodged at last in Great-Britain, in exchange for the several sorts of manufactures they must have from hence, we may judge, how much these two colonies alone contribute towards preserving the general balance of trade in our favour, besides increasing the number of our sailors, and supporting great numbers of our poor industrious people here at home, as well as adding to the riches of our merchants and factors.

Exported from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, within the Year 1754.

RICE	—	104,682	Barrels.
Indigo	—	216,924	Pounds.
Deer skins	—	460	Hogheads.
Ditto	—	114	Bundles.
Ditto	—	508	Loose.
Pitch	—	5869	Barrels.

Tar

* See Lond. Mag. for 1741, p. 48.

† See ditto 1752, p. 567.

Tar	—	2043	Ditto.
Turpentine	—	759	Ditto.
Beef	—	416	Ditto.
Pork	—	1560	Ditto.
Indian corn		16,428	Bushels.
Peas	—	9162	Ditto.
Tanned leather		4196	Hides.
Hides in hair		1200	
Shingles	—	1,114,000	
Staves	—	216,000	
Lumber	—	395,000	Feet.

Besides live cattle, horses, cedar, cypress, walnut-plank, bees-wax, myrtle, some raw silk, and cotton.

Exported from North-Carolina, within the Year 1753.

TAR	—	61,528	Barrels.
Pitch	—	12,055	Ditto.
Turpentine	—	10,429	Ditto.
Staves	—	762,330	
Shingles	—	2,500,000	
Lumber	—	2,000,647	Feet.
Corn	—	61,580	Bushels.
Peas, about		10,000	Ditto.
Pork and beef		33,000	Barrels.
Tobacco, about		100	Hogsheads.
Tanned leather, about		1000	Hundred wt.
Deer skins in all ways, about		30,000	

Besides wheat, rice, bread, potatoes, bees-wax, tallow, candles, bacon, hogslard, some cotton, and a vast deal of square timber of walnut and cedar, and hoops and heading of all sorts. Some indigo exported from South-Carolina, and tobacco exported from Virginia; and beaver, racoon, otter, fox, minx, and wild cat skins, and live cattle.

[To be continued in our next.]

TOULON is a large and populous city of the lower Provence, in France, and is an excellent sea port and harbour on the Mediterranean. The magazines of naval stores, &c. are extensive, magnificent, and well filled; and the fortifications both of the town and harbour constructed with great skill and strength, as may be seen by the annexed beautiful Plan thereof, wherein are exhibited the soundings, and every other necessary appendage of such a Plan, with the greatest accuracy.

From the CITIZEN.

THERE is nothing so much surprises me, when I walk among the villages near London, particularly on a Sunday, or some glaring holiday, as to see people so lulled asleep as to read the fol-

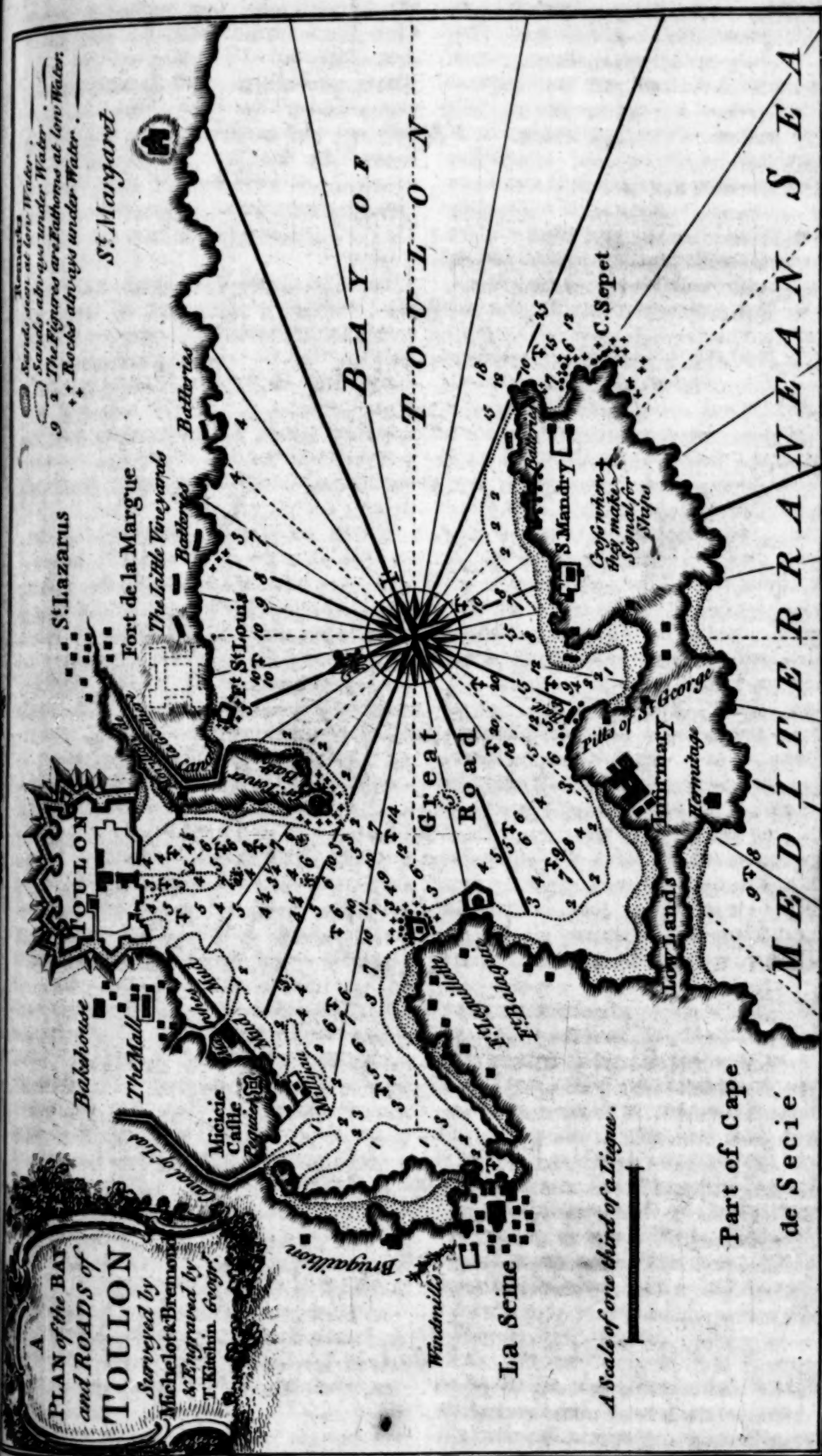
lowing kind of advertisements (in gold letters) and not to be shocked at it—*The French academy—French not only taught here, but spoke familiarly in the house.* Then, after various puffs about geometry, trigonometry, the Italian way of book-keeping, and all that jargon, so curiously wrote and flourished, in general—they conclude all with saying, that *Monfieur Capriole, lately arrived from Paris, teaches the scholars to dance and fence five times in a week.*

By these imperceptible methods it is, that the French party gathers, every day, such additional strength.—By these means they are sapping the very foundations of your liberty so sily, that nobody, but a few speculative people like yourself, Mr. Citizen, whom I fear nobody believes, will perceive their own unhappy and ticklish situation, till the house is absolutely falling on their heads.

What method can be thought of then, to stop this growing evil? I know of none but beating them heartily, making them contemptible that way, and driving them out of fashion by force of arms: And I do most firmly believe, that a diversion in Britany, Normandy, and Anjou, well supported, would still puzzle them; and that, from the very moment we played an *offensive* card, and not, as we do now, keep on the *defensive* only, these bullying gentry would cringe to us, tho' perhaps with as little real humility as a prostitute does to a constable; but the very name and appearance of the thing would be pleasing, and we should improve upon it, I am sure, ever afterwards.

But the most dangerous enemy we have to cope withal, is the military academy established at Paris, ever since the year 1740. It contains, at one time, 500 pupils of the first families of France, either in the service immediately, or intended for it. As they seldom stay above four months, think only what it is to have 1500 officers in a year taught the military art; their preceptors and tutors are the first generals of the age, and they have every fortification in Europe modelled in wood, and invisible to every body but the disciples of their own college.

The moment a man buys a commission in England (which are as marketable now as the shoulder-knot, the sword, and the few yards of red cloth which he purchases) he is called an officer. He goes down to country quarters, struts, swears, debauches a pretty girl or two, runs in debt, gets drunk, and perhaps runs a poor fellow thro'



Remember
Sands seen at low Water
The Figures are Fathoms at low Water
Rocks always under Water

St. Margaret

St. Lazarus

Fort de la Margue

The Little Vineyards

Batteries

St. Louis

St. Mandry

C. Sepet

Cross where they make signal for Ships

Pills of St. George

Infirmary

Hermitage

Low Lands

La Scine

Windmills

Brigatillon

Micie Castle

Canal of the

The Mall

Bakhouse

A
PLAN of the BAY
and ROADS of
TOULON
Surveyed by
Michelot & Bremond
& Engraved by
T. Kitchin Geogr.

A Scale of one third of a League.

Part of Cape

de Secie

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

BAY OF TOULON

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the Government of the Colony of New South Wales, since the last meeting of the Council of the Colony, on the 1st of January, 1841.

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thro' the body, and by this means thinks he is absolutely an officer himself; time and money afterwards advance him, and, in a few years, he becomes a general officer, as general officers are called in England. No wonder then, if we lose opportunities, when, with such bad cards, we are doomed to fight those who ever hold good hands. (See p. 339.)

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Aug. 11, 1757. On Tuesday last a messenger arrived from his royal highness the duke's camp on the Weser; and brought the following relation of what passed between his royal highness's army and the French, from the 24th to the 26th past, inclusively.

Sunday, **T**HE enemy marching in three columns, with artillery, towards the village of Latford, major-general Furstenberg, who commanded the out-posts in the village, and in the wood, sent an officer to inform his royal highness of it, who immediately reinforced those posts with a body of troops under the command of lieutenant-general Sporcke. His royal highness found it impossible to support the village, as it was commanded by the heights opposite to it, that were possessed by the enemy; and withdrew his post from Latford, having it always in his power to retake it, from its situation in a bottom between two hills. The enemy made two attacks, one at the point of the wood, the other higher up in the same wood, opposite to the grenadiers, commanded by major-general Hardenberg. They failed in both; and, tho' the fire of their artillery was very smart, they were obliged to retire. The French army encamping on the heights, opposite to the duke of Cumberland's posts, together with the accounts he had received, that M. d'Etrées had assembled all his troops, and had with him a very considerable train of artillery, left his royal highness no room to doubt of his intentions of attacking him; his royal highness therefore determined to change his situation, and take a more advantageous one, by drawing up his army on the height between the Weser and the woods, leaving the Hamelen river on his right, the village of Hastenbeck in his front, and his post close to the wood, at the point of which his royal highness had a battery of 12 pounders and haubitfers. There was a hollow way from the left of the village to the battery, and a continual morass on the other side of Hastenbeck to his right.

August, 1757.

In the evening his royal highness withdrew all his out-posts; and in this position the army lay upon their arms all night. Major-general Schulenberg, with the *Chasseurs*, and two battalions of grenadiers, with some cannon, was posted in the corner of the wood upon the left of the battery. His royal highness ordered the village of Hastenbeck to be cleared to his front, that it might not be in the power of the enemy to keep possession of it; and the communications we had made use of during our encampment there, to be made impracticable. On the 25th, in the morning, the enemy appeared marching in columns, as if they intended to attack, and began to cannonade us very severely, which lasted almost the whole day. They marched and countermarched continually, and shewed as if they meant three attacks on our right, left, and center. In the evening their artillery appeared much superior to ours. The army lay on their arms all night. His royal highness ordered the battery, at the point of the wood, to be repaired, and reinforced count Schulenberg's command with a battalion of grenadiers, and two pieces of 12 pounders, and supported it by four more battalions of grenadiers, under major-general Hardenberg. His royal highness ordered a battery to be made of 12 and six pounders (the first of which were sent for from Hamelen) behind the village of Hastenbeck, and took all the precautions he could think of to give the enemy a good reception. As soon as it was daylight, his royal highness got on horseback to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, and found them in the same situation as the day before. At a little after five, a very smart cannonading began upon our battery, behind the village, that was supported by the Hessian infantry and cavalry. Their countenance and steadiness, in so severe a fire, is hardly to be expressed or equalled. Between seven and eight the firing of small arms began on our left, when his royal highness ordered major-general Behr, with three battalions of Brunswick, to sustain the grenadiers in the wood, if wanted. The cannonading went on all the time, rather augmenting than decreasing; but it did not create the least disorder in the troops. There never was seen so much firmness, tho' it lasted above six hours, from first to last. The fire of the small arms on the left increased, and the enemy seemed to gain ground upon us. His royal highness detached colonels Dachenhausen and Bredenbach, with three

E e e

Hanoverian

Hanoverian battalions, and six squadrons, round the wood by Afferde. The grenadiers in the wood, apprehensive of being surrounded, from the great force of the enemy that appeared there, and were marching round on that side, tho' they repulsed every thing that appeared in their front, thought it advisable to retire nearer the left of the army, which gave the enemy an opportunity of possessing themselves of our battery, without any opposition. Here it was that the hereditary prince of Brunswick distinguished himself at the head of a battalion of Wolfenbüttele guards, and a Hanoverian battalion, by attacking and repulsing, with his bayonets, a superior force of the enemy, and retaking the battery. The enemy being in possession of a height, that commanded and flanked both our lines of infantry, and our battery, which attack they could support under the cover of a hill, and his royal highness could not dispute, without exposing his flank, both to their artillery and musquetry, he ordered the army to retreat, which was done in the greatest order, and with the greatest reluctance, the common soldiers desiring to be led on to revenge the cruel unparalleled treatment of their masters and countrymen. His royal highness retreated to Hamelen, where he halted some time, and then continued his march to Lhune. The enemy did not shew themselves in any shape, during our retreat. Whether it was owing to what they had suffered, or to the good countenance of the troops, we will not pretend to say. Col. Bredenbach attacked four brigades very strongly posted with a battery of 14 pieces of cannon; charged the enemy with his bayonets, repulsed and drove them down a precipice, with a considerable loss; took all their artillery, ammunition, &c. but, preferring the care of his wounded to the carrying away of the cannon, he only brought off six, nailing up and destroying the rest. Col. Dachenhausen, on his side, drove several squadrons of the enemy as far as their army, who never gave him an opportunity of charging them. This attack was late in the day, and at such a distance, that his royal highness was not informed of it till some time after his retreat. The whole loss of his royal highness's army, during the three days, is as follows.

F O O T.

Hanoverians. Killed, one officer, three non-commissioned officers, 78 private men. Wounded, nine officers, 22 non-commissioned officers, 249 private men. Taken

or missing, 36 private men.—*Brunswick troops.* Killed, two officers, eight non-commissioned officers, 62 private men. Wounded, 10 officers, eight non-commissioned officers, 96 private men. Taken or missing, one officer, three non-commissioned officers, 74 private men.—*Hessians.* Killed, six officers, nine non-commissioned officers, 80 private men. Wounded, 13 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers, 277 private men. Taken or missing, 63 private men.—*7th Battalion grenadiers.* Killed, two officers, 49 private men. Wounded, seven officers, eight non-commissioned officers, 126 private men. Taken or missing, 36 private men.—*Hunters.* Killed, one non-commissioned officer, eight private men. Wounded, one officer, nine private men.

H O R S E.

Hanoverians.—Wounded, three officers, 13 private men. Taken or missing, four private men.—*Hessians.* Killed, one officer, two non-commissioned officers, 10 private men. Wounded, five officers, 28 private men. Taken or missing, three private men.—*Hunters.* Killed, one non-commissioned officer, four private men. Wounded, one officer, six private men.—Total killed, wounded, missing, or taken prisoners, 1454.

Leitmeritz, July 18. Little has passed here of late, but some skirmishes of the Austrian pandours with the Prussian light troops. Yesterday, just as the king of Prussia sat down to dinner, there was an alarm, that the bishop's palace, where he lodged, was on fire. This proved true, and occasioned very suspicious reflexions; but, upon examination of all circumstances, it appears to have been merely accidental. This day we received advice that the Austrians have taken Gabel, a small place, but of some importance, between Bohmisch-Leypa and Zittau. As they have thus gained a march toward Lusatia, upon the army commanded by the prince of Prussia, the army here will probably move some days sooner toward Saxony than was intended.

Dresden, July 29. The Austrian army having taken Gabel by surprise, with four battalions in it, his Prussian majesty thought proper to leave Leitmeritz on the 20th in the morning; and lay that night at Lickowitz, a village on this side of the Elbe, opposite to Leitmeritz, his troops still keeping possession of that place, and the army remaining in the former position encamped in the plain before the town. The next morning, the 21st, at break

day, prince Henry decamped, and made so good a disposition for his retreat, that he did not lose a single man, tho' he marched in day-light, and in sight of the whole corps of Austrian irregulars. He passed the bridge at Leitmeritz, which was burnt, after withdrawing the battalion left to guard the town. The whole army then united, made a small movement towards the gorges of the mountains, and the king lay at Sulowitz, very near the field where the battle of Lobositz was fought on the 1st of October last year. The heavy baggage was sent on in the afternoon, with a proper escorte. The army marched next morning, the 22d, in two columns, and encamped on the high grounds at Lufchitz, a little way beyond Lenzi, where it halted the 23d. No attack whatever was made upon the rear guard of the army, tho' the evening before great numbers of Austrian hussars, and other irregulars, had appeared within cannon-shot of the Prussian camp. Sunday the 24th, the army marched to Nellendorff, and the next day, the 25th, the army marched thro' Shonewald, and encamped near Cotta, and on the 26th encamped before Pirna, halted there the 27th, and yesterday crossed the river at Pirna, and marched into Lusatia, to join the army commanded by the prince of Prussia, which is now at Lobau. This retreat of the king's army has been made with all the success that could be wished, and without the loss of men or baggage. The prince of Prussia's army have not had the same good fortune. After the loss of the important post of Gabel, the Austrians immediately sent a strong detachment to attack Zittau, where a Prussian magazine was. The place was bravely defended for some days by the garrison, consisting only of six battalions, till the Prussian army came up. The two armies then encamped, having the town of Zittau in flank and between them, but as, in this position, the Austrians could not take the town, they bombarded it, and have reduced it to ashes; but the greatest part of the magazine was saved in time. The king of Prussia is gone to join the army at Lobau; which, with the reinforcements, will be about 60,000 men. The prince of Dessau remains with a large corps to cover Dresden, and secure the gorges of the mountains.

QUESTION.

LET $pp : qq :: pp - aa : aa - qq$, and $pp - aa : aa - qq :: b : a$; required to find p and q .
Cambridge, May 4, 1757.

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French, continued from p. 345.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>La Sœur,
La Reine des Anges,
Pettauger,
A Le Marie,
A large ship,
La Fidelle,
Les Trois Freres,
La Belle Magdalaine,
Le Dauphin,
Le Vaires,
B Laverge de Legard,
St. André,
L'Amiable Larette,
La Parfaite,,
A ship of 300 tons,
A small vessel,
Concorde,
C Marie,
A ship of 400 tons,
Greyhound,
A brigantine,
A large snow,
Jupiter,
Mermaid, with 4327
pounds of indigo,
D Bellone,
Concorde,
Le Juste,
Le Rouille,
Jane and Josephe,
Roberte,
E A ship of 18 guns,
La Syrene,
St. Jacques,
Les Deux Associates,
A ship of 350 tons,
Victoire of 300 tons,
Diligence,
F The Ponticherri, from the East-Indies,
for Port L'Orient, burthen 1000 tons,
by the Dover man of war.
Another very rich East-India ship, taken
by the Antigallican privateer. (See
p. 42.)
A French snow, and a Dutch ship, with
masts and planks, for Brest.
G A frigate of 36 guns, with stores, for
Canada, and the Ann and Sophia, with
106 English prisoners, by the Torbay.
A Swedish ship, from Havre, for Cadiz.
Neptune, from Bourdeaux, for Morlaix.
A large ship, from Marseilles, for Va-
lencia.
H A Dutch ship, from Rotterdam, for Bour-
deaux.
A ship of 150 tons, taken in the Streights.
Rackow, from Cayenne, for Rochelle.</p> | <p>from Martinico,
by cruising ships
of war, and pri-
vateers.</p> <p>from St. Domin-
go, by ditto.</p> <p>for Martinico, by
ditto.</p> <p>For St. Domingo,
by ditto.</p> |
|---|---|

Intrepide, with eight
carriage, and nine
swivel guns,
Le Diligent, 10 guns,
A ship of four guns,
and six swivels,
La Valeur, of St. Ma-
loes,
A small cutter,
A schooner,
A ship of 12 carriage
guns, six swivels,
and 124 men,
A ship of 10 guns,
56 men,
A cutter of six guns,
La Cigalle, 14 guns,
and 112 men,
A letter of marque 400
tons,

Privateers.

The above bring our list down to
January, 1757.

[To be continued.]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French,
continued from p. 345.

Knowles, Cowan, from Jamaica, for
London.

Ceres, from Piscataqua, for Antigua.

Thomas, Harris, from Boston, for ditto.

Patty, Lynch, from Maryland, for ditto.

Robert, Sherran, from Cork, for St. Kitts.

A sloop, from Antigua, for Boston.

—, Moor, from Philadelphia, for St.
Kitts.

—, Lewis, from Cork, for Jamaica.

—, Clark, from Africa, for Nevis.

—, Heron, from Cork, for St. Kitts.

Jenny, Hopkins, from Jamaica, for London.

Unity, Trip, from Bermudas, for Carolina.

King George, Bothaw, from Boston, for
Jamaica.

Montserrat Planter, Lyon, from Mont-
serrat, for London.

Edward and Susanna, M'Namara, from
St. Kitts, for London.

Hawke, Conolly, from London, for An-
tigua.

Henry, Graham, from Bristol, for ditto.

Blakeney, Shottbridge, from Bristol, for
St. Kitts.

Patrick, Herbert, from Cork, for the
Leeward Islands.

A Dutch ship, from Antigua, for Barbadoes.

Ellison, March, from London, for Jamaica.

Longville, Staples, from New-York, for H
ditto.

Boyd, Boyd, from Glasgow, for Antigua.

Samuel, Coffin, from ditto, for ditto.

Betsy, Finch, from Madeira, for St. Kitts.

Susanna, from Newfoundland, for Bilboa.

Otter, Millar, from ditto, for Cadiz.

A ship with logwood, from Honduras.

London Packet, Davis, from London, for
Nova-Scotia.

Betty, Logan, from Liverpool, for Phi-
ladelphia.

A Crawford, Stokes, from Dublin, for New-
York.

Bradock, from Virginia, for —.

Molly, from Carolina, for London.

Ellen, from Newfoundland.

Vigilante, from Philadelphia, for Bilboa.

Swan, Cartwright, from Newfoundland.

B Fox, Robinson, from Virginia, for London.

William, Allen, from ditto, for ditto.

Seahorse, Hammond, from ditto, for ditto.

Providence, Jackson, from North-Caro-
lina, for Barbadoes.

William, Conner, from Barbadoes, for
Virginia.

C Little Betty, Baynes, from Montserrat,
for ditto.

A schooner, with 73 slaves.

Ditto, from Rhode Island.

Ditto, from Maryland.

Ditto, from Marblehead.

Ditto, from Boston.

D A brig, from Cork, for Boston.

A sloop, from Boston, for Hallifax.

A snow, from Whitehaven, for ditto.

Ditto, from Philadelphia, for ditto.

Ditto, from Antigua, for Boston.

Neptune, Read, from Newfoundland, for
Pool.

E Peter and Sally, Reeves, from ditto, for
ditto.

Anne, Glover, from Newfoundland, for
the Streights.

Adventure, Munday, from ditto, for ditto.

Beaver, Heywood, from ditto, for ditto.

Newport, Northcoat, from Honduras, for
Amsterdam.

F Lux, Richardson, from Maryland, for
Dublin.

Anne, Brocking, from Newfoundland
for Torbay.

Elizabeth, Byne, from ditto, for ditto.

Pembroke, Richards, from New-England.

G Friendship, Campbell, from North-Caro-
lina, for London.

Expedition, Caulden, from Zetland, for
Hamburg.

Princess Augusta, —, from Petersburg
for Cork.

A brig, from Rotterdam, for London.

A ship, from Gottenburgh, for Hull.

Mary, Gaul, from Bamf, for Rotterdam.

Royal George privateer, of Guernsey.

Milford privateer, of ditto.

[To be continued.]

BEAUTY and MUSICK.

Beauty and musick charm the soul, Tho' sepe—rate in the fair ; What
 mortal can their pow'r controul, When heav'n has join'd them there ?
 When heav'n has
 join'd them there ?

2.
 What needed then my Cælia's art,
 To sing or touch the lyre ?
 Your charms before had won my heart ;
 'Twas adding flame to fire.

A COUNTRY DANCE.
YORKSHIRE LASS.

First couple cast off one couple, foot it, and cast off again, lead to the top, foot it, and cast off right hands across with the third couple, and right and left at top.

Poetical ESSAYS in AUGUST, 1757.

EPIGRAM.

WERE men so dull they cou'd not see
 That Lyce painted ; should they flee
 Like simple birds into a net,
 So grossly woven and ill-set ;
 Her own teeth wou'd undo the knot,
 And let all go that she had got.

These teeth my Lyce must not show,
 If she wou'd bite : Her lovers, though
 Like birds, they stoop at seeming grapes,
 Are disabus'd when first she gapes :
 The rotten bones discover'd there,
 Shews 'tis a painted sepulchre.

On the Death of JOSEPH SMITH, D. D. late
Provost of Queen's College, Oxon.

1.
NOT in oblivious gloom expire,
The breasts that glow with sacred fire;
Ordain'd by heav'n their worth to save,
The warchful Muse arrests the hearse,
And bids them live in endless verse,
Triumphant o'er the with'ring grave.

2.
Thee, Smith, she mark'd, when from its clay,
Emerg'd thy pure ethereal ray,
To mix with fainted souls on high:
And, while Philippa's sons the tear,
Of gratitude pour'd o'er thy bier,
Entun'd thy heart felt elegy.

3.
Ah, me! she cry'd, the good and wise,
In death's cold arms extended lies,
See *Virtue* mourn th' afflicting blow!
His was the courtly grace and ease,
That taught her harsher voice to please,
And smooth'd the roughness of her brow.

4.
Say, ye who all attention hung,
O'er the sweet accents of his tongue,
Whene'er he pour'd th' instructive lore,
How, taught in holy hope to rise,
Ye burn'd impatient for the skies,
Allur'd by fading earth no more?

5.
Nor did persuasive speech alone,
Fix on his lips her sacred throne,
More strong his fair example taught:
The laws he preach'd his steps pursu'd,
While ev'ry eye with wonder view'd,
And emulative ardour caught.

6.
Oft has the drooping head of care,
Rear'd by his hand from fell despair,
View'd days of brighter tenor flow:
Oft has his judgment's piercing rays,
Unravell'd doubt's perplexing maze,
And giv'n the heart new peace to know.

7.
Smit with the charms of vary'd good,
Each virtuous breast his friendship woo'd,
O • Williamson, thy fav'rite boast:
Ev'n the Fair • Pride of sov'reign pow'r,
Call'd him to share the social hour,
And pomp in grateful converse lost.

8.
But chief for long try'd wisdom known,
Fair learning mark'd him for her own,
Exulting in his gen'rous sway,
Kind genial warmth his influence shed,
Each science rear'd its laurel'd head,
Each latent genius sprung to day.

9.
Now, whilst he soars to purer light,
The Muse he nurs'd pursues his flight,
Far as the confines of the skies:
There harps angelic take the strain,
And hail him to th' ethereal plain,
Whilst his hands reach th' immortal prize.

* He was secretary to Sir Joseph Williamson at the peace of Ryswick, and afterwards chaplain to Queen Caroline.

EPITAPH for a Monument in Scotland.

To the immortal memory of
Sir Peter Halkett, of Pitfirrane, Baronet,
And colonel of one of his majesty's regiments
of foot;

Who was slain in that unfortunate conflict
in America,

In the year 1755;
Unfortunate indeed to England, and the more so,
As by this gallant commander's death, it
tore from her

One so capable of wiping off her disgrace.

Had he HIMSELF commanded in chief,
Thus, it is most likely, he would have fallen,

But then, we may well believe,

Unless from that one circumstance,

That Britain would never have remember'd
The day with sorrow.

After repeated efforts to rally his men,
He received a shot from the enemy in his head,
Whilst a second pierc'd his heart;

That loyal and manly heart always ready to
execute

The greatest action which the head could plan.
It was from a bed of sickness, against all the
prayers

And intreaties of his friends and family,
That he led his regiment to the field, where
he now lies

In the bed of honour.

This is erected by the right honourable

The lady Amelia Halkett,

Not as an addition to his glory,

(Vain were that thought!)

But as a testimony, small as it is,

Of the constant and unfeigned love

She bears to the memory

Of

The best of husbands and of men.

J. HACKETT.

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
With all their country's wishes blest!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck the hallow'd mould;
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung:
Honour shall come, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

ANACREON, ODE I. imitated.

Ὀλέω λέγειν ἀτρεΐδας, &c.

WHene'er I strike my trembling strings,
I'd sing of heroes and of kings;
In mighty numbers wou'd I tell,
The woes which hapless Troy befell;
I'd sing too of the Theban jar,
The dire events of Cadmus' wars;
But, ah! my strings rebellious prove,
And will of nothing sound but love.

In

In ev'ry part I change my lyre,
Each stubborn string I wind up higher;
This done, I try my skill again,
To sing in a sublimer strain;
Fain wou'd I Herc'les' praise relate,
What were his labours, what his fate:
But still my strings rebellious prove,
And will of nothing sound but love.
Adieu then, mighty chiefs, adieu,
Love will prevail in spite of you.

G. S.

EPITAPH on old SCARLEIT the Sexton, in
Peterborough Cathedral. Above the Epitaph
is his Picture: He is represented holding the
Keys of the Cathedral in one Hand, a Shovel
in another, a Skull and Mattock under his
Feet. The Inscription is:

YOU see old Scarleit's picture stand on hie,
But at your feet there does his body lie;
His grave-stone doth his age and death-tyme
show,

His office by theis tokens you may know.
Second to none for strength and sturdy limb,
A scarbabe mighty voice, and visage grim.
Hee had inter'd two queenes * within this
place, [space
And this townes householders in his lifes
Twice over; but at length his one turn came,
What he for others did, for him the same
Was done: No doubt his soule does live for
aye

In heaven, tho' here his body clad in clay.

The LOVER'S RELIEF. A SONG.

1.

LOVE'S in truth a mighty blessing,
When the fair one we're possessing;
But tormenting is the pain,
When the proud one scorns the swain.

2.

What at first was meant to bless us,
By fond fools does but distress us!
To sigh and sob, and to be sad,
Is not to love, but to be mad!

3.

Tho' fly Cupid fires my breast,
He shall never break my rest;
For dear Kitty, shou'd you grieve me,
Honest Bacchus will relieve me.

Moscow, 1756.

J. R.

HORACE, ODE XXII. BOOK I. translated.

TO ARISTIUS FUSCUS.

TO sacred virtue, and her cause the friend,
Whom truth and dove-like innocence
defend,

Flies not for succour to the deadly dart,
Bold on the basis of an upright heart:
If o'er the sandy Lybian plains, his way,
Parch'd by the fervor of the solar ray;
Or where th' aspiring mountains icy brow,
Surveys the distant deep that rolls below;
Or lonely by the hoarse resounding shore,
Where the rough torrents of Hydaspes roar.
Wrapt as I wander'd in the Sabine grove,
Fir'd ev'ry thought with Lalage and love,

A wolf observ'd me in the Sylvan shade,
And tho' defenceless, in confusion fled;
Not in Apulia such a monster reigns,
Or roams on Mauritania's tawny plains:
Place me where winter seasons sternly roll,
Where genial sun-shine never gilds the pole;
No verdure blooming thro' the frosty vales,
Ne'er fann'd in whispers by reviving gales,
Where clouds with melancholy gloom appear,
And tempests thunder thro' the darkling year:
Place me where glaring Sol refulgent flames,
On climes that glow beneath his burning
beams;

Fresh to my fancy Lalage shall rise,
And bless each transient minute as it flies.

Fowey, July 19, 1757.

J. W—T.

To Miss B— W—. (Sent her with
Young's Night Thoughts.)

BEHOLD, fair maid, how light from
darkness springs,
By tuneful Young while contemplation sings!
In polish'd lines how solemn truths can flow,
And christian zeal gives elegance to woe!
Yet awful splendor ev'ry thought informs,
Like gleams of sun-shine mix'd with winter
storms.

As Eve's in Eden be your thoughts serene,
When ready flow'rs first hail'd their new-
made queen. [your eyes,

Each thought of yours takes radiance from
Aslandscapes brighten with the morning skies.
When lively converse with the day expires,
And, to itself, your spotless mind retires;
Each bright idea then, that mind pervades,
And judgment guides what innocence per-
suades: [convey,
These pleasing thoughts shall ev'ry night
Thoughts! which may rival all the beams
of day,

So birds, that warble in some secret shade,
Atone for sun-shine, and inspire the glade.
Immortal Young, in search of heav'n, ex-
plor'd [afford:
Each pregnant scene which nature cou'd
From toils like his securely you may rest,
Nor further search—for heav'n—is in your
breast.

G. R.

EPITAPH intended by Mr. PRIOR for his own
Monument.

AS doctors give physick by way of pre-
vention, [took care;
Matt alive and in health of his tomb-stone
For delays are unsafe, and his pious intention,
May haply be never fulfill'd by his heir.
Then take Matt's word for it, the sculptor
is paid; [own eye;
That the figure is fine, pray believe your
Yet credit but lightly what more may be said;
For we flatter ourselves, and teach marble
to lye.

Yet counting so far as to fifty his years,
His virtues and vices were as other men's
are; [great fears,
High hopes he conceiv'd, and he smother'd
In a life party-colour'd, half pleasure,
half care.

Nor

* Queen Catherine, and Mary, queen of Scots, afterwards removed to Westminster.

Nor to business a drudge, nor to faction a
 slave, [agree ;
 He strove to make int'rest and freedom
 In publick employments industrious and
 grave ; [merry was he !
 But alone with his friends, Lord ! how
 Now in equipage stately, now humbly on
 foot, [would trust,
 Both fortunes he try'd, but to neither
 And whirl'd in the round, as the wheel
 turn'd about, [man was but dust.
 He found riches had wings, and knew
 This verse, little polish'd, tho' mighty sincere,
 Sets neither his titles nor merits to view :
 It says, that his relicks collected lie here,
 And no mortal yet knows too if this may
 be true. [way,
 Fierce robbers there are that infest the high-
 So Matt may be kill'd, and his bones ne-
 ver found ; [at sea,
 False witness at court, and fierce tempests
 So Matt may yet chance to be hang'd or
 be drown'd.
 If his bones lie in earth, roll in sea, fly in air,
 To fate we must yield, and the thing is
 the same ; [tear,
 And if passing thou giv'st him a smile or a
 He cares not—yet pr'ythee be kind to his
 fame.

EPITAPH, written by COWLEY for himself.
 The English by Mr. ADDISON.

HIC, O Viator, sub lae parulo,
 Couleius hic est conditus, hic jacet
 Defunctus humani laboris
 Sorte, supervacuâque vitâ.
 Non indecorâ pauperie nitens,
 Et non inertî nobilis otio,
 Vanoque dilectis popello
 Divitiis animosus hostis.
 Possis ut illum dicere mortuum,
 En terra jam nunc quantula sufficit !
 Exempta sit curis, Viator,
 Terra sit illa levis, precare.
 Hic sparge flores, sparge rosas breves,
 Nam vita gaudet mortua floribus,
 Herbisque odoratis corona
 Vatis adhuc cinerem calentem.

" From life's superfluous cares enlarg'd,
 His debt of human toil discharg'd,
 Here Cowley lies ! beneath this shed,
 To ev'ry worldly int'rest dead ;
 With decent poverty content,
 His hours of ease not idly spent ;
 To fortune's goods a foe profess,
 And hating wealth by all carest.
 'Tis true he's dead ; for Oh ! how small
 A spot of earth is now his all ;
 Oh ! with that earth may lightly lay,
 And ev'ry care be far away ;
 Bring flowers ; the short-liv'd roses bring,
 To life deceas'd, fit offering :
 And sweets around the poet strow,
 Whilst yet with life his ashes glow."

EPITAPH for himself. By Mr. POPE.

UNDER this marble, or under this fill,
 Or under this turf, or e'en what they
 will ;

Whatever an heir, or a friend in his stead,
 Or any good creature shall lay o'er my head,
 Lies one who ne'er car'd, and still cares not
 a pin, [within :
 What they said, or may say, of the mortal
 But, who living and dying, serene still and
 free, [shall be.
 Trusts in God that as well as he was he

In Salisbury Cathedral. Over the Figures of
 DEATH and a TRAVELLER.

Traveller. **A** Lasse, death, alasse a blefsul
 thing that were,

Yf thou woldst spare us in our lustyness
 And cum to wretches that be soe of hev'y chere,
 When that ye clere to slake there dystresse ;
 Crewelly wemith the seygh wayle and wepe,
 To close there yon that after ye doth clepe.

Death. Graftles galante in all thy luste and
 pryde,

Remember that thaw shalte gyve due ;
 Death shold fro thy body thy sowle devyde,
 Thou mayst not hym escape certainly :
 To ye dede bodyes cast down thyne ye,
 Be holde thayne well confidere and see,
 For such as thay ar, such shalt yow be. }

On the Monument of the Earl of ARGYLE, who
 was beheaded, June 30, 1685. In the Grey
 Friars, Edinburgh. Written by himself.

THOU passenger, that shalt have so much
 time, [crime ;
 To view my grave, and ask what was my
 No stain of error, no black vice's brand,
 Was that which chas'd me from my native
 land.

Love to my country, twice sentenc'd to die,
 Constrain'd my hands forgotten arms to try.
 More by friends' frauds my fall proceeded
 hath, [my death.
 Than foes ; tho' now they thrice decreed
 On my attempt, tho' Providence did frown,
 His oppress'd people God at length shall own.
 Another hand, by more successful speed,
 Shall raise the remnant, bruise the serpent's
 head.

Tho' my head fall, that is no tragick story,
 Since going hence, I enter endless glory.


A SCOTCH EPITAPH.

HERE fast a sleep lies Saunders Scott,
 Lang may he snort and snore ;
 His bairns are now in Gorman's pot,
 That us'd to strut the streets before.
 He liv'd a lude and taitrel life,
 For gude he nae regarded,
 His perjur'd clack rais'd mickle strife,
 For whilk belike he'll be rewarded.
 Ill temper'd loon that us'd to snort,
 When ilk his neighbours fell in trouble,
 His gybes do now lie in the dirt,
 To satisfy his brethren double :
 The bread of life was offer'd him,
 For to abate his evil ;
 But he refus'd and sae he's dead ;
 Wha kens but now he's wi' the devil.
 But syne he's gane, I'll say nae mair,
 In Abram's bosom may he waken,
 But gin he meet with sic gude fare,
 There's mair than ane will be mistaken.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

SATURDAY, July 30.

dmiralty-Office. His majesty's ship the Southampton, capt. Gilchrist, on the 25th, on her way from St. Helen's for Plymouth, fell in with five French frigates, two of them equal in force to herself, which two she, after a brave resistance, made sheer off in a shattered condition, having received herself eight shot between wind and water; ten of her hands were killed, and 28 wounded, which obliged her to put into Weymouth to refit. Capt. Wheeler, of the Isis, brought into Spithead three large French privateers, one of 26 guns, 240 men, the second, of 16 guns, 180 men, and the third, of 10 guns, and 84 men. Lieut. John Peighin, of a small tender, fought, on the 28th, a large French snow privateer, and made her sheer off.

MONDAY, August 1.

Capt. Taylor, in his majesty's ship the Seahorse, with the Raven and Bonetta sloops, had a warm engagement, off Ostend, with two French ships of 40 guns each, after which they bore away from each other in a very shattered condition.

THURSDAY, 4.

Mr. Stevenson was elected master of the Grocers company for the year ensuing: After which an elegant entertainment was provided for the said company at their hall, at which were present the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, and the Rt. Hon. Henry Bilson Legge.

SUNDAY, 7.

Two houses, in the Old Jewry, were consumed by fire, and several others damaged.

TUESDAY, 9.

The parliament was further prorogued to Thursday, September 22. (See p. 361.)

SATURDAY, 13.

All the ships from the Sound arrived in the river, the captains of them agreeing to come without convoy, and entering into bond to stand by and defend each other if attacked by the enemy.

THURSDAY, 18.

One Andrew Scott was committed to New-Prison, for having robbed the Portsmouth mail, which he unstrapped from the post-boy's horse, whilst he was gone into a publick house to drink at Hammersmith. He was detected in endeavouring to put off a note to Mr. Child the banker.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

A soldier was shot, on Barham Downs, for desertion.

FRIDAY, 26.

Admiralty-Office: His majesty's ships the Eye and Shoreham, arrived yesterday in the August, 1757.

Downs, with 104 ships and vessels under their convoy from Jamaica.

Rear-admiral Coates writes word, that, on the third of June last, his majesty's ship the Lively returned into Port-Royal with a small French privateer she had taken off the east-end of that island; and the next day his majesty's ship the Lynn, arrived there with two store-ships, and several merchant ships, from the Leeward-islands, and a large schooner privateer of 10 guns, and 35 Men, which she took in her passage.

Captain Haldane, of his majesty's ship Lowestoffe, has brought into Plymouth a French snow privateer of 14 guns, and 133 Men, from Brest.

At the assizes at Maidstone two persons received sentence of death, who were reprieved: At Hertford three, one for murder, the other two were reprieved: At Guildford five, one for murder: At Shrewsbury one: At Worcester eight, six whereof were reprieved: At Hereford four: At Derby one: At Lincoln three: At Gloucester five, who were all reprieved: At Salisbury five men, and a woman for the murder of her bastard child: At York six, one for murder, four reprieved: At Warwick three, one of whom was reprieved: At Stafford three, who were all reprieved: At Newcastle three, one a woman, for the murder of her bastard child: For Northumberland one: For Durham two, one reprieved: At Cambridge 1: For Cornwall two, who were reprieved: Leicester county and town, and Coventry, were maiden assizes. (See p. 362.)

His majesty has presented to the British Museum, that fine collection of books and manuscripts, known by the name of the King's Library, founded by Henry, prince of Wales, son of James I.

Great damages have been sustained in several parts of the kingdom by lightning; particularly a farm, with all the stock, was destroyed at Lewes, in Sussex, and the out-houses and stables belonging to lady Petre, at Brentwood.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge have sent letters of thanks to the city of Chester, for the freedoms they bestowed on them in gold boxes. (See p. 362.)

A ship is arrived in the river from Greenland with seven whales; one with four; two with three; seven with two; and seven with one each: At Liverpool, two with three each: At Hull, one with six, and three with eight whales amongst them: At Whitby, four with six whales amongst them: At Aberdeen, one with two: At Borestonefs, two with one each, and one with five: At Leith, two, with one and an

half each : At Dundee, one, with one : At Newcastle, one with three, and two with two and an half each. Upon the whole, the fishery has not been very successful this season either for the English or Dutch.

Some thousands of persons in the woollen manufacture are unemployed, particularly in the branch relating to calimancoes and gambles, the demand for those being greatly decreased.

Ships taken from the French since the commencement of the war to the 12th of July, 1757. Merchantmen 681. Privateers 91. In all 772.

Ships taken by the French since the commencement of the war to the above time, viz. Merchantmen, &c. 637. It is computed that the English have profited by captures upwards of two millions.

The bounties for seamen and landmen, (see p. 362.) to enter on board the fleet, are continued to September 23.

The parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to October 11.

Newcastle, August 20. Our navigators, employed in the Greenland Fishery, have been alarmed with an appearance in the heavens, which some of them imagined might be the comet so much talked of; tho' by the description communicated to us, it must only have been a perhelium, or mock-sun, with a halo. The particulars, as extracted from one of their Journals, are in substance, "That at midnight, on Friday the third of June last, in 77 deg. 30 min. north lat. the weather being clear, they observed the sun to be very bright, and encompassed with a luminous circle, coloured like the rain-bow, at the distance of 10 deg. from his body. After this they had dark close weather; and at four in the morning, the appearance of a bright sun broke out to the eastward, about 60 deg. above the horizon, accompanied with a broken-halo, or semicircle, distant from it 11 deg. the back of which was turned towards the true sun, and from this halo issued a tail, or stream of light, extending 50 deg. in length towards the north." This strange phenomenon, in a good measure, resembles that observed at Rome, March 20, 1629, which is circumstantially described by Descartes, in Chap. 10. of his Book of Meteors.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

July 30. JOHN William Bacon, of the county of Durham, Esq; was married to Miss Garth.

John Blencowe, Esq; to Miss Sally Bullock, of Kensington, with a fortune of 8000l.

August 2. Edmund Kelly, Esq; to Miss Harriot Hucks, daughter of the late Robert Hucks, of Bloomsbury, Esq;

4. Rev. Mr. Francis Warnesford, to Miss Kitty Calverly, with a fortune of 10,000l.

6. Joseph Dawson, of Loughton-Hill, in

Dorsetshire, Esq; to Miss Kitty Broadhead, of St. Albans, with a fortune of 7000l.

9. John George, of Hertford, Esq; to Miss Bryan.

12. Mr. Drayton, of South-Carolina, to Miss Mary Mackenzie, one of the daughters of the late earl of Cromartie.

16. Capt. Jennings, of the marines, to Miss Knowles, of Chelsea, with a fortune of 3000l.

17. William Marshal, Esq; to Miss Cracroft, eldest daughter of Robert Cracroft, of Louth, in Lincolnshire, Esq;

John Thompson, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Sally English, with a fortune of 12,000l.

24. James Forrel, of Hampstead, Esq; to Miss Manly.

July 29. Lady of Sir John Shaw, Bart. was delivered of a son.

August 7. Lady of Sir John Danvers, Bart. of a son.

8. Lady of Sir Edward Hales, Bart. of a son and heir.

17. Lady of Sir George Wellbeck, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

July 21. JACOB Self, of Bradford, in Wilts, Esq;

Dr. Butler, an eminent physician, of Hatton-Garden.

23. James Payzant, Esq; a clerk in the secretary of State's-office, aged 100.

William Maitland, F. R. S. author of the Histories of London and Edinburgh, and of the History and Antiquities of Scotland, at Montrose.

Right Hon. the earl of Dundonald, captain of a company of foot.

30. Harry Forbes, Esq; a planter, from Barbadoes.

August 1. Dr. Harrington, an eminent physician at Bath.

John Taylor, Esq; late high sheriff for Herefordshire.

Col. Fitzwilliams, aid de camp to the duke of Cumberland.

George Hellier, of Spring-Gardens, Esq; and next day Mrs. Hellier, thro' grief for his loss.

3. Jarriot Milner, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Bedfordshire.

Michael Mosely, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Shropshire.

William Bagshaw, of the Peak, in Derbyshire, Esq;

7. John Rawlinson, of Hackney, Esq; William Atterbury, of Marlborough, in Wilts, Esq;

8. Mr. Robert Lambe, an eminent Lisbon merchant.

Right Hon. the countess of Winchelsea. She was daughter of Sir Tho. Parker, Bart.

9. Temple West, Esq; vice-admiral of the white, and a lord of the Admiralty.

10. Benj. Chester, of Soho-square, Esq;

Jan

James Lindsey, of Bartholomew-close, Esq;
11. Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, physician to his majesty's household, and author of the *Suspicious Husband*, and other polite pieces. He was son of the bishop of Winchester.

15. Miss Charlotte Johnson, of Hanover-square.

16. George Brackstone, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

Major Killigrew, of the royal carabineers on the Irish establishment.

Humphry Sydenham, Esq; member for Exeter in the two last parliaments.

Thomas Yates, of Ford, in Northamptonshire, Esq;

17. Lady Vincent, wife of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. and daughter of gen. Howard.

19. Edward Hodges, of Hanover-square, Esq;

24. Matthew Wymondesfold, of Wanstead, in Essex, Esq; in the commission of the peace for that county.

On June 27, William Muddock, Esq; a merchant at Madeira.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Nathaniel Torriano, was presented to the rectory of Aldham, in Suffolk. — Isaac Collman, M. A. to the rectory of St. Peter, in Thetford, Norfolk. — Mr. Michael Everett, to the vicarage of Whithy, in Wiltshire. — Thomas Stephens, M. A. to the rectory of Checkerell, in Dorsetshire. — William Snow, B. A. to the rectory of Norton, in Cambridgeshire. — Robert Tournay, M. A. to the rectory of Bonnington, in Kent. — Mr. Wheeler, to the vicarage of Sibthorpe, in Yorkshire. — Mr. Fullmer, to the rectory of Dodwell, in Buckinghamshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Joshua Allen, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Bride's, with the rectory of Marberth, in Pembrokeshire. — To enable Charles Tarrant, M. A. to hold the rectory of Colmer, in Hampshire, with the rectory of Tidworth, in Wilts, worth 360l. per ann. — To enable George Shuttleworth, L. L. B. to hold the rectory of Radipole and Melcomb Regis, with the vicarage of Asmington, in Dorsetshire.

Dr. William Walker, appointed president of St. John's college, Oxon, in the room of the late Dr. Derham.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, July 30. The king has appointed James Read, Esq; to be his majesty's consul general to the emperor of Morocco.

—, Aug. 25. Philip Yorke, Esq; commonly called lord visc. Royston, to be lord lieutenant of the county of Cambridge.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

William Thomson, Esq; is appointed lieutenant colonel; John Richardson, Esq; ma-

jor; Martin Tucket, Esq; captain; Charles Morris, Gent. lieutenant, and Benjamin Lewis, Gent. cornet, in the first regiment of dragoon guards.

Other promotions in the army. Guise's foot. John Maxwell, captain; Matthew Derenzy, lieutenant captain; John Dale, lieutenant; Charles Elphinston, ensign. — Col. Lochart's. William Crosbie, ensign. — Ross's foot. — Boyd, ensign. — Cuningham's foot. Thomas Townshend, lieutenant colonel. — Windus's independent company of invalids at Guernsey. — Burrard, lieutenant. — Lord Robert Bertie's fusiliers. Thomas Shears, captain lieutenant; Thomas Tennison, lieutenant. — Kingsley's foot. — Legrand, ensign. — Cornwallis's foot. — Popham, ensign. — Walsh's foot. — Jones, lieutenant. — Cope's dragoons. Edward Ligonier, captain. — Howard's buffs. John Badger, adjutant. — First troop of horse guards. Geo. Wyborn, quartermaster. — Lord George Sackville's dragoon guards. Francis Trevell, lieutenant; William Smith, cornet. — Whitmore's foot. Isaac Colnet, ensign; Westney Grove, quartermaster. — William Joice, Esq; fort-major of Plymouth garrison. — Francis Russel, Esq; surgeon to the forces in Great-Britain. — Peter Player, Esq; a collector of the customs in the port of London. — Wigg Myddleton, Esq; comptroller of the Pepper offices, under the Royal-Exchange. — Dr. Robert Taylor, physician to the household, in the room of the late Dr. Hoadley. — John Suffield Browne, Esq; genealogist of the order of the Bath, in the room of Sackville Fox, Esq; — Charles Taylor, Esq; treasurer of the Middle Temple, in the room of Mr. Spelman.

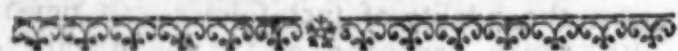
B-KR-TS.

RICHARD Lodge, of Size-lane, packer.
Benjamin Baldry, of Fressingfield, in Suffolk, grocer.
Nicholas Tyack, of Germoe, in Cornwall, malster.
John Thornton and Thomas Taylor, of Bell-yard, Gracechurch-street, warehousemen and partners.
James Bernard, of Pater-Noster-Row, in the parish of Christ-church, in Middlesex, hatter.
George Draper, of Bucklersbury, haberdasher.
Christopher Grindall, of Whitehaven, merchant.
John Croft, jun. of Burton Constable, in Yorkshire, dealer.
Anthony Gother, of Liverpool, merchant.
John Webster, of Aughton, in Lancashire, dealer.
Ambrose Constant Faulkener, of St. Paul Covent-Garden, victualler.
John Mandeville, of Threadneedle-street, carpenter.
Samuel Ward, of Bath, drysalter and chesier onger.
James Smith, of Whitford, in Hertfordshire, mealman.
Rudolph Gringgen, of St. Mary-le-Bon, victualler.
Elizabeth Thain, of New Round-court, in the Strand, milliner.

COURSE of EXCHANGE, LONDON, Saturday, August 28, 1757.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Usance	—	30 3-16ths.
F f f 2		Bourdeaux,

Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qrs.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.

IN our last we left the French army under marshal d'Etreés just passed the Weser, and beginning to lay the southern part of the electorate of Hanover under contribution. We have since heard, that about that time, M. de Contades, with a detachment from their army, was sent to make himself master of the territories of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, which he did without opposition; for on the 13th ult. he was met at Warbeigh by that prince's master of the horse, who declared, that they were ready to furnish the French army with all the succours the country could afford; and accordingly the magistrates of Cassel presented him with their keys, as soon as he entered their city. The rest of the French army had all passed the Weser by the 16th, and began their march towards Hamelen, where the army of observation under the duke of Cumberland, amounting to about 45,000 men, was strongly encamped; but as the French had several defiles to pass, it was the 24th before they approached the duke's army, tho' in their march many little skirmishes happened between the advanced parties from both armies, and, on the 26th, was fought the battle, which we have already given an account of *. To which we shall now add, that the French compute their loss, in this engagement, only at 1500 men, and that of the enemy at 2000; so that by all accounts it was far from being decisive; but as the French army was in number near double to that of the duke's, he was obliged to retreat; and tho' he left a garrison in Hamelen, yet as the place was far from being well fortified, the garrison were soon obliged to accept of an honourable capitulation, and the French say, they found in the town, 60 brass cannon, several mortars, 40 ovens, part of the equipage of the duke's army, large quantities of provision and ammunition, and a great many sick and wounded, who, not being included in the capitulation, must remain prisoners of war. After the battle, the duke of Cumberland, with his army, retreated first to Nyenburgh, then to Hoy, and lastly to Ferden, after having sent all the magazines, and the sick and wounded that were at Nyenburgh, away from that place; and as the French army had advanced no further than Oldendorf, we do not hear that so much as

a skirmish has since happened between any of the out-parties; but the French being thus left masters of the field, they sent a detachment of 2000 men to the city of Hanover, and took possession of it on the 19th instant, as they have done of many other places in that electorate, and have sent a summons, in writing, to the magistrates of most of the rest, to send deputies, in order to treat concerning the contributions, and the different kinds of provisions to be delivered to their army; and to agree on such regulations as shall be found consistent with the laws of war. In all places where they come, they observe an exact discipline, but oblige the inhabitants to deliver up all their arms, artillery, and ammunition. Whether the court of France had any reason to find fault with the conduct of the marshal d'Etreés, is not known, but before the late engagement they had ordered the marshal duke de Richelieu to go and take the command of their army in Lower Saxony, where he accordingly arrived the 3d instant, and on the 8th marshal d'Etreés set out for Aix la Chapelle.

Having, in our last, given an account of the battle, which was fought on the 18th of June, between the Austrians and the Prussians near Caurzin in Bohemia, we shall from accounts since received add, that by the journal of the campaign since published at Berlin, and dated at Lissau, June 22, it is said, that the Prussians lost in that battle about 7 or 8000 men, and some pieces of cannon, which could not be brought off, because the carriages were broken, or for want of horses, as such a great number were killed; but that marshal Keith, in his return from Prague, had but 200 men killed, and four wounded, and lost but two pieces of cannon, four pounders.

After this battle, the king of Prussia, with one part of his army, fixed his camp at Letomeritz, and marshal Keith, with the other part, on the opposite side of the Elbe, having a communication by bridges between them. As this prevented the Austrian army from being able to penetrate, by the way of the Elbe, into Saxony, they moved, by short marches, into the circle of Buntzlau, and, at last, by a detachment, commanded by the duke d'Arenberg and M. Macguire, reduced the important post of Gabel, after an obstinate defence made by the Prussian garrison, under major-general Putkammer, who were obliged to surrender prisoners of war. This opened a way for the Austrians into Lusatia, and, on the 23d ult. they attacked Zittau, where the Prussians had large magazines and a numerous garrison. This made the Austrians attack the place with a most furious bombardment and cannonade, lest the king of Prussia should have time to march to its relief; and the garrison finding themselves unable to withstand such an attack, most of them made their escape, and carried off as much as they could of the magazine leaving

leaving only 3 or 400 men in the town under col. Diricke, to hold it out as long as possible, which he accordingly did, till the whole town was almost destroyed, the account of which so affected the queen of Poland, that upon hearing it, she fainted away; and indeed it is a most melancholy one, which we have as follows from the magistrates of that unfortunate city: "The cannonading began on the 23d of June, at eleven in the morning, and lasted till five in the evening. In this interval 4000 balls were fired. The buildings laid in ashes are 547 houses, including 104 brewhouses; all the steeples, except that of Bautzen; the two cathedrals of St. John and St. James; the Orphan-house; eight parsonage-houses, and eight schools; the town-house, with every thing contained in it; the publick weigh-house; the prison; the archives, with all the other documents of the town council; the plate, and other things of value, presented to the town, from time to time, by emperors, kings, and other princes, and noblemen. There are left standing only 138 houses, with the council library, the cloister church, the Bohemian church, and the salt work. Ninety persons have been dug out of the ruins. Dr. Stroumelius's widow, with her whole family, consisting of fourteen persons, and fifty-six others, were found dead in their houses, and forty are still missing."

As this city belonged to their friend the king of Poland, the Austrians have thought fit to publish an excuse for their conduct, ascribing it entirely to the necessity they were under, and the obstinate defence made by the Prussian garrison; but they took care, it seems, to spare those parts where the Prussian magazines were lodged, for they say, they have got in it a very large magazine of powder, and another of meal and flour.

The reduction of Gabel, and the march of the Austrian army towards Lusatia, made the king of Prussia resolve to quit his strong camp at Letomeritz, which he did on the 21st ult. and by the end of the month his whole army had quitted Bohemia, from whence they marched into Saxony, and then into Lusatia, being all re-assembled in a camp between Bautzen and Gorlitz, except only twelve battalions and ten squadrons left in the famous camp at Pirna, under prince Maurice of Anhalt Dessau, to give a check to the Austrian irregulars. By this he has put a stop to the advance of the Austrian army, which remained encamped between Gorlitz and Zittau, when the last accounts came from thence.

As the Austrian irregulars were continually patrolling about the Prussian army both in their encampments and marches, there were daily skirmishes, and some very bloody ones, between them and the Prussian troops, but these we have no room to give an account of, nor could we give any certain ac-

count of any of them, as the Austrian and Prussian accounts are so different. And if we can believe the Austrian accounts, the Prussian army must be greatly diminished by desertion since the last battle, which may be in some measure true, as in time of peace it was recruited from all parts of Germany; for tho' this way of recruiting may be very well in time of peace, as it prevents the natives from being seduced from useful labour or industry, yet it is not so well in time of war, especially an unfortunate war, because the fidelity of such soldiers can never be so much depended on, as the fidelity of natives, who serve their natural sovereign from principle and not merely for pay, and who must desert their country, their parents and relations, at the same time they desert their sovereign.

The Austrians seem now to have the best of it not only in Bohemia and Saxony, but also in Silesia, where they have lately begun hostilities, with a few troops under the command of Baron Jahnus, a colonel in their service, who has made himself master of Hirschberg, Waldenberg, Gottesburg, Franchenstein, and Landshut. These, it is true, are but open places, for, it seems, he was repulied in an attack he made upon Strigau, but the Austrians have sent him a reinforcement of troops with artillery, and the king of Prussia, it seems has no sufficient number of troops in the field to oppose him. Besides his majesty is threatened with an attack upon the other side from Franconia, where the army of the Empire is assembling under the Prince of Saxe Hildbourghausen, and will soon be very numerous; especially if it should be joined by a second army from France, the first division of which had entered the empire, and advanced as far as Hanau upon the Maine, by the beginning of this month.

But as to the Russians they have not as yet done the king of Prussia much damage, besides that of obliging him to keep an army in Prussia to oppose them; for since the taking of Memel, which surrendered to them by an honourable capitulation on the fourth ult. they have done nothing except interrupting the trade of Konningsberg by their squadron; and it would seem as if his Prussian majesty had not much to fear from that side; but from Sweden he has something to fear, for they are with the utmost expedition preparing to have an army of above 22,000 men in Pomerania, and it is highly probable that they may take this opportunity to recover what they lost in Germany by the misfortunes of king Charles the Twelfth; accordingly his Prussian majesty is preparing to defend himself on that side, having sent four regiments from Brandenburg into that Part of Pomerania which belongs to him.

From Vienna we have the following article, dated July 13. Count Kaunitz, high chancellor

chancellor of the court, has informed Mr. Keith, the British minister, that the court of London, by the succours it has given and still continues to give the king of Prussia, as well as by other circumstances relating to the present state of affairs, having broken the solemn engagements which united this crown with the house of Austria, her majesty the empress-queen had thought proper to recall her minister from England, and consequently to break off all correspondence. Mr. Keith is now preparing to come to London; and he accordingly set out from Vienna the 29th of the same month.

And from Brussels we have the following article, dated July 20. We hear from Ostend, that yesterday, the 19th instant, several battalions of French troops entered that town, and several more are this day to enter Nieuport, to garrison those two towns, under the command of lieutenant-general de la Motte, till further orders, and that the Imperial troops will leave those garrisons, in order to be employed elsewhere.

The same letters add, that the empress-queen has reserved to herself, in these two towns and ports, the full and free exercise of all her rights of sovereignty, to which purpose an oath is to be administered to M. de la Motte, by her majesty's minister plenipotentiary for the government of the Low Countries.

And from the same place we have advice of the 16th instant, that Mr. Dayrolle, his Britannick majesty's minister to that court, was preparing to set out on his return home.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for August, 1757.

CONTROVERSY.

1. **A** Letter written, May 11, 1749, to the Rev. and Learned Mr. Whiston; being a full and particular Answer to his Friendly Address to the Baptists, concerning his Charge of Imperfections: And many other Things therein contained. Also an Examination of the Apostolical Constitutions, in another Letter written to him, Oct. 8, 1740, a just Censure upon the supposed real Authors of sundry Parts of them, with suitable Extracts. And a Preface occasioned by the Memoirs of his Life. The Whole giving a more certain and distinct Account of the Principles and Practices of the general Baptists, than any other Piece heretofore published. By Grantham Killingworth, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

HISTORY.

2. Tindal's Rapiu, 8vo. Vol. VII. pr. 5s. Baldwin.

3. The general History and State of Europe, Part IV. From the French of Voltaire, pr. 2s. 6d. Nourse.

4. Memoirs of Count Daun. By A. Henderson, pr. 1s. 6d. Withy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

5. Apologie du Sentiment de Monsieur le Chevalier Newton, sur l'Ancienne Chronologie des Grecs, pr. 5s. Millar.

6. An Analysis of Dr. Rutt's Synopsis of Mineral Waters. By C. Lucas, M. D. pr. 2s. Millar.

7. The Accomplished Governess. By D. Bellamy, pr. 6d. Owen.

8. The Beauties of England, pr. 3s. Davis.

9. The Letter Writer's New and Compleat Instructor, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooke.

10. Some general Thoughts on Government, pr. 6d. Cooper.

11. The Ceremonial at an Installation of the Knights of the Garter, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

12. The Nonpareil, pr. 3s. Carnan.

13. A Tract, wherein the Subjects Rights in Richmond Park are fully considered and digested, pr. 1s. Shepherd.

14. A Letter to the Author of the Critical Review, pr. 6d. Field.

15. The Book of Lamentations, pr. 6d.

16. The Auction, pr. 6d. Bailey.

17. The Second Volume of the Monitor, pr. 6d. Scott.

18. A Compendium of the Corn Trade, &c. pr. 1s. Robinson.

SERMON.

19. At the Anniversary Meeting of the Gentlemen educated at St. Paul's School. By Thomas Fairchild, pr. 6d. Davis.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN the Regulations for the Prussian army, both infantry and cavalry, I find that great care is taken to inspire their soldiers with a high opinion of themselves, and to make them think that they are above the level of common men. Among the Regulations for their infantry, there are several that are designed chiefly for this purpose; and among those for their cavalry, there are no less than ten different articles for preserving cleanliness and decency amongst soldiers, the first of which is as follows.

REGIMENTS are constantly to be kept in the same good order, the whole year throughout, in which they are at their review; it is his majesty's strict command, that the generals and commandants of regiments, the field-officers and captains, and also officers of all other degrees, shall take care that the soldiers, especially on duty, and the parade, are dressed in the neatest manner; have clean and good linen on, gaiters, black stocks, hair queued, and buff accoutrements well coloured; that either on parades, or in the streets, they never do appear otherwise, than as soldiers, who are ambitious to look like themselves, and not like boors: On the other hand, when they are suffered to go abroad in a slovenly, irregular manner, and are not always com-
pletely

pleatly dressed in their regimentals, their respective commanding officers shall be answerable.

And the last three are as follow.

Art. 8. Every part belonging to the brass and iron work, must be always made as bright as possible; and all officers, and non-commissioned officers, must take pains to inspire their men with an ambition to appear always dressed in a graceful, and soldier-like manner; for if a man takes no delight in his own person, he must consequently have more of the clown remaining in his composition, than of the soldier.

Art. 9. As it is necessary that a soldier, when he has acquired a good air, should likewise know how to take off his hat properly; the officers therefore must teach every man to take it off with his left hand, and let it hang down behind his sabre; in that position, to look the officer, or other person whom he is saluting, in the face, taking care, at the same time, not to stoop, or hang down his head: A soldier must also learn how to address an officer, or other person of distinction; or, if he himself is, at any time, accosted by such, to be able to assume a graceful boldness, and to give a reasonable answer.

Art. 10. Soldiers are not to shun their officers, and seem industrious to avoid their sight; nor run into their quarters, when they happen to come near them; but must stand fast, take off their hats, and wait to see whether they have any orders to give.

In short, it seems to be the design of the Prussian government, that every common soldier in their service should look upon himself as a gentleman; and it ought to be the design of every government; for courage, intrepidity, and resolution, are the certain attendants of a high spirit, which is the reason of gentlemen's being found in all countries to be the best soldiers; and in all countries, which are properly called free countries, that is to say, where the poor, as well as the rich, are not only intitled to, but may easily have the protection of the laws against oppression, and are provided with such privileges as may, in a great measure, prevent insolence. I say, in all such countries, their people, when properly disciplined, have always been found to make better soldiers, than the people of absolute monarchies, where both poor and rich are oppressed by their government, or the people of Aristocracies, where the poor are not only oppressed, but daily insulted by the rich.

This I could confirm from many ancient histories, as well as several modern examples, and it shews how necessary it is, to endeavour to make every man, who is designed for a soldier, as high spirited as possible; and to avoid every practice or custom that may any way contribute towards breaking or debasing the spirit of a soldier. For this reason I have often exclaimed against that custom, too frequent in our own army,

of allowing soldiers to be beat or cudgelled by any officer. Military punishments for high offences, or neglects, are certainly necessary; but peccadillos may be corrected by a proper conduct in the superior officers, without blows or stripes; and when such become necessary, they ought always to be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court-martial; for tho' that sentence may be severe, it does not break the spirit of the sufferer; and can seldom, if ever, be absolutely void of any foundation in justice: At least it can seldom be thought so by his companions; and if ever it should, it may excite their compassion for, but never their contempt of the sufferer.

But to allow the soldiers to be beat and abused by a peevish or tyrannical officer, whenever he takes it into his head to be very angry, must break the spirit of the man who suffers, because it must often happen without any just cause, and if it does often so happen to the same man, it exposes him to the contempt of his companions, if to many, it may, in time, render a whole regiment either mutinous, or poltroons. Such soldiers can never look upon themselves as gentlemen; but, on the contrary, must think themselves in a lower and worse condition than that of boors and clowns, especially here in England, where the lowest clown is intitled to his action of assault and battery, if he be drubbed without a just cause even by his master; and too often recovers damages, even when by a licentious tongue he had given just cause for the correction he met with. Such soldiers may be taught to go thro' all the little punchillies of a review; but from such soldiers a bold, vigorous, and furious attack upon an enemy, can never be expected. And whilst such a power is indulged to the officers of an army, it must often provoke the boldest and bravest soldiers to desert to the enemy.

These speculations I was led into by the Prussian Regulations; and as they may be of some service to us, in our present circumstances, I hope you will give both a place in your useful Magazine.

Whitehall, August 20,

I am, &c.

1757.

ACROSTICAL SONG, to Miss ———.

B edeck'd with each charm that can brighten
the fair,
E ach beauty that love can bestow;
T he maid's only envy, the swain's only care,
T hou source of each blessing or woe:
N eglecting the follies that custom has taught,
I njoy ev'ry hour as it flies;
C onsider that beauty is not to be bought,
H oar wrinkles, unask'd for, will rise.
O bey then the dictates of reason and love,
L earn wisely to culture thy charms;
E ach minute, each grace, and each pleasure
improve,
S corn censure, and fly to my arms.

August 18.

BOVIVADENSIS.

PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS for each Day in AUGUST, BILLS OF MORTALITY, &c.

NAME OF STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Ann. old.	South Sea Ann. new.	3 and 1/2 p. Cent.	S. S. An. 3 p. Cent.	S. S. An. 3 p. Cent.	Ind. Bonds.	B. Cir. P.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1 BANKE STOCK.	119 3/4	133 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. E.	fair
2	119 3/4	133 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. by E.	fair, rain
3	119 3/4	133 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. S. W.	rain
4	119 3/4	133 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. S. W.	rain
5	119 3/4	133 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. W.	fair
6	119 3/4	133 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. W.	rain
7	119 3/4	133 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. S. W.	rain
8	119 3/4	133 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. W.	hot
9	120	133 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. S. W.	hot
10	120	133 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	N. E.	fine
11	119 3/4	133 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	N. E.	fine
12	120 1/4	133 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	N. E.	cloudy
13	120 1/4	133 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	N. E.	fine
14	120	134 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	N. E.	cloudy
15	120	134 1/4	100 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	N. E.	fine
16	120 1/4	135 1/4	101 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	E.	fair, rain
17	120 1/4	135 1/4	101 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	N. E.	cloudy
18	120 1/4	135 1/4	101 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. W.	fair
19	120 1/4	135 1/4	101 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. W.	rain
20	120 1/4	135 1/4	101 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. W.	rain
21	120	135 1/4	101 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. W.	rain
22	120	136 1/4	101 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S.	rain
23	120	136 1/4	101 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	W.	rain
24	120 1/4	136 1/4	101 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. W.	rain
25	120 1/4	136 1/4	101 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. W.	rain
26	120 1/4	135 1/4	101 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. W.	fair
27	120 1/4	134 1/4	101 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. W.	rain
28	120 1/4	134 1/4	101 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	S. W.	rain
29	120 1/4	134 1/4	101 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	21. 143	5 12 6	W. S. W.	fair miffing

BILLS of Mortality from July 12. to August 9.	Chrifi.	Buried	Died under 2 Years old	Between 2 and 5	5 and 10	10 and 20	20 and 30	30 and 40	40 and 50	50 and 60	60 and 70	70 and 80	80 and 90	90 and 100
Males 509	Males 741	Males 716	2	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Femal. 491	Femal. 491	Femal. 491	2	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
1000	1457	488	197	88	39	126	118	130	77	94	60	35	11	1457

Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.
Wheat 46s. to 51s. odq	15l. 15s load	15l. 10s load	13l. 12s load	15l. 00s load	14l. 10s load	60s to 66 qu	56s to 58 qu	9s 6d buffel	8s od buffel
Barley 23s to 28s od.	25s to 28 qr	19s to 26 qr	30s to 34 qr	20s to 32 qr	19s to 27 qr	36s to 30	29s to 32	3s 6d	4s 6d to os od
Oats 17s to 21s 6d.	17s to 21 od	18s to 22	18s to 18s	17s to 22 od	16s to 19 6d	18s to 20	18s to 20	2s 6d to 3s	2s 6d to os od
Beans 23s to 26s od.	26s to 34 od	29s to 32	20s to 29s	24s to 35 od	24s to 32	30s to 40	30s to 42	3s to 4s 4d	6s 8d to os od

Decreased in the Burials this Month 45.	Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 11d.
Weekly July 19	1457
Aug. 2	423
9	299
	387
	348
	1457

Price of corn	Within the Walls	Without the Walls	In Mid. and Surry	City & Sub. West.
Weekly July 19	97	374	716	270
Aug. 2	1457	423	299	387
9	1457	423	299	387